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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

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prepared to grant the usual facilities
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Late of Currituck Co. N. C.
Va., Aug. 19th, 1856. 1y

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, 1856.

ERRINGS! HERRINGS!!
BBLS. OF HERRINGS, FOR
sale by
J. J. GRANDY.

POETRY.

CHILDREN.

[*From Longfellow's forthcoming Book of Poems.*]

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the question that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow;
But in mine is the wind of Autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through these it feels the glow
Of a bright and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALICO CLOAK.

'Have you seen the new scholar?' asked Mary Lark, a girl of twelve or fourteen years, as she ran to meet a group of school mates who were coming towards the school house; 'she cuts the most comical looking figure you ever saw. Her cloak is made out of calico, and her shoes are brogans, such as men and boys wear.'

'Oh, yes, I've seen her,' replied Lucy Brooks; 'she is the new washerwoman's daughter. I shouldn't have thought Mr Brown would have taken her into the academy; but I suppose he likes the money that comes through suds as well as any. It is cleaner of course.'

And the air rang with the loud laugh of the girls.

'Come let us go in and examine her,' continued Mary, as they ascended the steps of the school house; 'I am thinking she will make some fun for us.'

The girls went into the dressing room, where they found the new scholar. She was a mild, intelligent looking child, but very poorly though tidily clad. The girls went around her, whispering and laughing with each other, while she stood trembling and blushing in one corner of the room, without venturing to raise her eyes from the floor.

When they entered school, they found the little girl far in advance of those of her age in her studies and was placed in classes with those two or three years her senior. This seemed, on the whole, to make those who were disposed to treat her unkindly, dislike her the more; and she, being of a retiring disposition, through their influence had no friends, but went and returned from school alone.

'And so you really think,' said Mary Lark, as she went up to the little girl a few weeks after she entered school, 'that you are going to get the medal? It will correspond nicely with your cloak!'

And she caught hold of the cape, and held it out from her, while the girls around joined in her loud laugh.

'Calico cloak get the medal? I guess she will! I should like to see Mr. Brown giving it to her!' said another girl as she caught hold of her arm, and peeped under the child's bonnet.

The little girl struggled to release herself, and when she was free, ran home as fast as she could go.

'Oh, mother,' she said, as she entered her mother's humble kitchen, 'do answer uncle William's letter, and tell him we will come to New York to live! I don't like to live in Bridgeville. The girls call me 'Calico Cloak,' and 'Brogans,' and you don't know, mother, how unkindly they treat me.'

'Lizzie, my dear,' said her mother, 'you must expect to meet with some who will treat you unkindly on account of your poverty; but you must not be discouraged. Do right, my child, and you will eventually come off conqueror.

Although Mrs. Lee tried to encourage her child, yet she knew that she had to meet with severe trials for one so young.

'But, mother, they are all unkind to me,' replied Lizzie; 'there isn't one who loves me.'

And the child buried her face in her hands, and sobbed aloud.

In Bridgeville Academy there were a few selfish, unprincipled girls; and the others joined them in teasing the little "Calico Cloak," as they called her, from thoughtlessness, and from a love of sport. But they knew not how deeply each sportive word pierced the heart of the little stranger, and how many bitter tears she shed in secret over their unkindness.

Mrs. Lee, learning that the scholars still continued their unjust treatment towards her child, resolved to accept her brother's invitation, although he was a poor man, and become a member of his family, hoping that, while there, her child could continue her studies, and perhaps, through his influence, lead a happier life among her schoolmates; accordingly, at the end of the term, she left Bridgeville and removed to New York. Although Lizzie had been a member of the school but one term, yet she gained the medal, and it was worn from the Academy beneath the despised garment.

Weeks, months, and years glided away from the students of Bridgeville Academy, and the little "Calico Cloak" was forgotten. Those who were at school with her had left, to enter upon the business of life

Twelve years after Mrs. Lee and her daughter left town, a Mr Maynard, a young clergyman, came into Bridgeville, and was settled as the pastor of the village church. It was reported at the sewing circle, the week following ordination, that it was expected that he would bring his bride into town in a few weeks. There was a great curiosity to see her, and especially after it was reported she was a talented young authoress

A few weeks after, Mr. Maynard gratified their curiosity, by walking into church with his young wife leaning on his arm. She was a lady of great intellectual beauty, and everybody (as they always are at first) was deeply interested in the young minister and his wife.

The following week, the ladies flocked to see her, and she promised to meet them at the next gathering of the sewing circle.

The day arrived, and, although it was quite stormy, Mrs. Deacon Brown's parlor was filled with smiling faces. The deacon's carriage was sent to the parsonage after Mrs. Maynard, and in due time it arrived, bringing the lady with it. The shaking of hands that followed her arrival can only be imagined by those who have been present on such an occasion.

'How are you pleased with our village?' asked a Mrs. Britton, after the opening exercises were over, as she took a seat beside Mrs. Maynard.

'I like its appearance very much; it certainly has improved wonderfully within the last twelve years.'

'Were you ever in Bridgeville before?' asked another lady, as those around looked somewhat surprised.

'I was here a few months, when a child,' replied Mrs. Maynard.

Their curiosity was excited.

'Have you friends here?' asked a third after a moment's silence.

'I have not. I resided with my mother, the Widow Lee. We lived in a little cottage which stood upon the spot now occupied by a large store, on the corner of Pine street.'

'The widow Lee?' repeated Mrs. Britton; 'I well remember the cottage, but I do not recollect the name.'

'I think I attended school with you at the academy,' replied Mrs. Maynard; 'you were Miss Mary Lark, were you not?'

'That was my name,' replied the lady, as a smile passed over her features at being recognized; 'but I am really quite ashamed that my memory has proved so recreant.'

'I was known in the academy as the little 'Calico Cloak.' Perhaps you can remember me by that name.'

The smile faded from Mrs Britton's face, and a deep blush overspread her features, which, in a few moment's after, was seen deepening upon the faces of others present.

There was a silence for some minutes; when Mrs. Maynard looked up, she found she had caused considerable disturbance among the ladies of her own age, by making herself known.

'O I remember very well when the little 'Calico Cloak' went to the academy,' said an old lady, as she looked over her glasses, 'and I think, if my memory serves me right, some of the ladies present will owe Mrs. Maynard an apology.'

'I had no intention whatever, ladies,' replied Mrs. Maynard, 'to reprove any one present by making myself known: but as it may seem to some that such was my intention, I will add a few words. Most of the younger ladies present will remember the little 'Calico Cloak;' but no one but the wearer knows how deeply each unkind word pierced the little heart that beat beneath it. And, as I again hear the old academy bell ring, it brings back fresh to my mind the sorrows of childhood. But let no lady mistake me, by supposing I cherish an unkind feeling towards any one. I know that, whatever the past may have been, you are now my friends. But, ladies, let me add, if you have children, learn a lesson from my experience, and teach them to treat kindly the poor and despised. A calico cloak may cover a heart as warm with affection and as sensitive to sorrow, as one that beats beneath a velvet covering. Whenever you meet a child that shows a disposition to despise the poor, tell it the story of the 'Calico Cloak;' it will carry its own moral with it.'

'That is the shortest, but the best sermon I ever heard,' said the old lady again as she put her handkerchief under her glasses; 'and I do not believe its moral effect will be lost upon any of us.'

The old lady was right. The story went from one to another, until it found its way into the old academy. At that very time, a little boy was attending school there, whose mother was struggling with her needle to give him an education. The boys often made sport of his patched knees and elbows, and he would run sobbing home to his mother. But when the story of the 'Calico Cloak' reached the scholars, the little boy (for he was naturally a noble-hearted child) became very popular in the school; and the children, from that time, were very kind to 'Little Patchey," as he had always been called.

When Mrs. Maynard heard the story of 'Little Patchey,' she felt that she was well repaid for all that she had suffered in childhood.

JIM FRANKLIN, *OR THE* 'FALLING STARS.'

The meteoric shower that fell on the night of the 13th of November, 1833, exhibited a scene long to be remembered by all who witnessed it. To the enlightened and well-informed it was grand, awful, sublime: but to the ignorant and superstitious, overwhelming and terrific.

Such a countless number of meteors never fell from the empyrean in so short a space of time before or since, the theories of Humboldt and Captain Twining to the contrary notwithstanding.

A few weeks after this grand display of fire-works, Jim Franklin, or 'Uncle Jim,' as he was most generally called, was seen hobbling on crutches, his lower extremities covered with a superabundance of red flannel Jim's early educational advantages had been very limited. His learning from books and school was contracted to a few months, by a mind not at all inclined to study. But he had prospered in the world, and by raising cotton in the flatwoods of Elbert, where he lived, had accumulated a snug fortune. He was a general favorite in his neighborhood, and but for a slight habit of indulging sometimes too much in the 'ardent,' might be termed an unlearned, shrewd, exemplary man.

Jim was sitting with a number of gentlemen in the Petersburg Inn, his feet nicely adjusted in another chair, with his crutches across his lap, when some one inquired why he was working himself in shafts?

Whereupon he exclaimed: You see we had at our house, the other night, a small sprinkle of what we took to be the 'day of judgment!' It turned out we were slightly mistaken; but I assure you, if I'm judge of small matters, it was a right good counterfeit of that great day, when they say there is to be a general smashup.—Many a one of us, for a while, thought it was the genewine coin, and as the masons would say, 'conducted ourselves accordingly.' I tuck the wrong shute at the start. Now they say, 'man purposes, and God exposes;' this may or may not be good scriptur; at the latter end of my sperience I would call it good sense.

I was suddenly awakened out of a sound sleep, not by Gabriel's horn, but a noise mighty nigh as loud, if not hearn so fur; Wife, children, and niggers were screamin and hollerin, 'the day of judgment was come, and stars were all fallin', the world was burning up!' I sprung up, looked at the heavens; never seed sich procedencies thar before! There being no mountains and rocks convenient to call on to hide me, I tuck a bee-line with average ingine speed for the well, which I would say is ninety-two feet deep in the clear. It's the deepest hole in the ground I know anything about. When I got thar I found Bob and Sam, two of my nigger boys, on a quandary, which of the two elements to chuse. Bob, a bright molatter, was for water; Sam, an onmixed African, was for turning Sallymandy, and facin the music.—Says I, boys clear the track, and take hold of that winlass, and let me down into the bowels of the yeth as soon as the nature of the case will admit of; the outside is getting unwholesome, sure!' Then, without hat, coat, pants, vest, stockings, or shoes, I got in the bucket and started; they hadn't turned the windlass twice round when I hollered to 'em to slip the britchin and let me slide. No sooner said than done, when I whirled curslosh nigh unto three freet in the water. No man could have made the trip sooner, ceptin' he had fallen in, and he'd had to tuck a far start at that.

About the time the water settled round me, and I was kivered all but my head, I felt fire-proof, and calculated they'd have to burn low to git me! Now they say a man in a deep well, in the day time, can see stars. I allow them is fixed stars — The ones I saw from that well that night was travelers, certain! Besides, if there was fixed stars that night, I never seed 'em. Some said they watched the mornin' stars, and as long as that stuck they had hope.

I made the boys draw me up several times, to see how things were coming on; but when one of them big blazin meturs would dart towards me, I would whirl down to the length of my cable. I soon found I had gone beyond what was comfortable; I got tired of playing bull-frog, left the water, and felt like takiug the fire, no matter in what form! I'll just say rite here, if any man should have hydrafoby agin fire, and will put himself through my performances in that well, and aint cured. his disease is too deep for hydropathy. I put on dry clothes, tuck a stew of whiskey and red pepper, but too late—the rumatics had me! So in bracing agin fire I got busted on water.

I wa'nt the only man excited on that occasion by a long jump. My neighbor, Sam Stuart, cum over next morning, and axed me how we stood the racket? He looked solemn as a preacher; said his dwelling had never been a house of prayer before, but if they didn't make up for loss time, he was no judge of 'ligious exercises. He said he and his crowd prayed nigh onto four hours; they hearn the clock strike three times while they were on their knees. He said, the fact was, they exhausted the argument and he got up, and hadn't another word to say if the day of judgment had come. And I'm thinking I'd cum out better if I'd relied on faith and prayer instead of sich work as I did!'

In this opinion the company concurred, and laughed long and loud at his narrative. When the noise of their mirth had ceased, some one remarked to Jim if he had been as smart and philosophical as one of his ancestors, he would not have been at all alarmed, and could have explained it. 'I have hearn of him before;' said Jim; 'he was the fellow who could go out, when dangersome clouds were surging by, pull lightning out 'em, sample it, bless you! and carry the keenest home, and speriment with. But he done this in the broad day time, when he war wide awake, which a man should be when he handles that article. But wake him up at midnight outen a deep sleep, make the racket around him which were turned loose about me, and let him see all them stars a-falling. If he will set to cyphering out causes, and forget consequences, he is no kin to me! Now, there is Franklin, and Solomon, and the other apostles the scriptures speak of war smart in their day, but they would be no whar with our people and thar fixens! I was at Augusta t'other day, and seed a railroad engine and train come dashing in. Suppose old Solomon had seen the like of that come snoring, tearing, thundering by him, what do you think would be his performances? The way he'd run into his temple, and slam the door, lay low, and say nothing, would be a caution to his big family. Now, Franklin mout give it thunder, as he delt in the article; but Solomon not having the whar with, would make himself scace. The old gentleman never thought of sich things. Now John on Patterson's Island, dreamed of sich, or something like into them. If Solomon's dreams had tuck that direction, it would have turned his *proverbs* into *revelations*, and might have confused the scriptures.'

Some gentleman here asked Jim where Patterson's Island was? 'It's none of my look out. I kaikilate it's a fine place for dreaming, whether good for cotton I don't know, but I would advise its owners to keep it hid out, lest the Anglo-Saxon specie mout take a liking to it, and claim it, in working up to their clear and manifest destiny.'

Here a voice from without informed Jim his buggy was ready. When by the aid of his shafts, he worked himself out of the room, amidst the hearty cheers and farewell of his friends.

THE ADMIRAL'S DREAM.—Admiral Sir Henry Digby, in the command of a frigate, had shaped his course for Cape St. Vincent, and was running to the southward in the latitude of Cape Finisterre. He rang his bell at 11 o'clock for the officer of the watch and asked him—

'How are we standing?'

'South-south-west, sir.'

'What sort of weather?'

'The same, sir, as when you left the deck; fine strong breeze; starlight night.'

'The same sail?'

'Yes, the same; double reefed topsails and foresail."

'Has there been anybody in my cabin?'

'I believe not, sir; I shall ask the sentry.'

'Sentry,' asked the officer of the watch, 'has there been anybody in the captain's cabin?'

'No, sir,' said the sentry; 'nobody.'

'Very odd!' rejoined the captain; I was perfectly convinced I had been spoken to.'

At two o'clock the bell was again rung, the same questions repeated and the same answers given.

'Most extraordinary thing!' said Captain Digby; 'every time I dropped asleep I heard somebody shouting in my ear, 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward! I shall certainly do so. Take another reef in your topsails,' he continued to the officer of the watch; haul your wind and tack every hour till daylight, and then call me.'

The officer of the middle watch did accordingly as he was ordered, and when relieved at four o'clock, his successor was greatly astonished at finding the ship on a wind, and asked the meaning of it.

'Meaning, indeed,' said the other; 'the captain has gone mad, that's all?' and he told his story, at which they laughed heartily.

There was, however, nothing to do but obey the orders, and the ship was tacked at four, at six, at seven. She had just come round for the last time, as the day was breaking, when the look-out man cried out, 'Large ship on the weather-bow!' A musket was fired to bring her to, and she proved a Spanish vessel laden with dollars and a rich cargo, which gave the fortunate dreamer a large portion of the great fortune which he amassed in the naval service. The story was told to my friend, the late Sir Jahlee Brenton, and by him repeated to me; the high character of both him and Sir Henry Digby forbidding the possibility of fabrication — *Sea Drift.*

WHO THE DUCE WAS IT?—Brown tells us a Vermont story which, he says, is as authentic as the best of The Post anecdotes, and certainly nothing more can be required. A respectable gentleman in Windsor county, many years ago had an ambition to represent his town in the State Legislature. Though a man of good character and every way able enough for the office he sought, he happened, as aunt Peggy used to say, to have "a great many winning ways to make folks hate him," and was, in fact, the most unpopular man in the town. Going to Squire X., an influential man who happened to be friendly to him, he laid his case before him, and asked his influence, saying that he didn't expect help without paying for it, and declaring that if he could get X.'s influence he was sure to be elected. The 'Squire " put in his best jumps" for his man, but when the ballot-box was turned another man was declared elected. The disappointed candidate called out to know how the votes stood, and learned that he had got just three votes! "But I don't understand it," said he, turning to 'Squire, with a chop fallen countenance. "Nor I either," said the 'Squire; "I put in my vote, you put in another, but who the d—l put in the third is more than I can imagine!"—*Boston Post.*

'It is a poor rule that won't work both ways,' exclaimed the boy, throwing the rule back at the schoolmaster.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE DAY.

T. Parker says some shrewd things, which go directly to the heart of the popular follies of the day. He has no exalted idea of the present system of domestic education, as tending to frugality or economy. He says in one of his sermons:

"In the town of Somewhere, lives Mr. Manygirls. He is a toilsome merchant, his wife a hardworking housekeeper — Once they were poor, now they are ruinously rich. They have seven daughters, whom they train up in utter idleness.—They are all doing nothing, they spend much money, but not in works of humanity, not even in elegant accomplishments, in painting, dancing, music and the like, so paying in spiritual beauty what they take in material means. They never read nor sing; they are know nothings, and only in vain show, as useless as a ghost, and as ignorant as the block on which their bonnets are made.

Now, these seven "ladies," as the newspapers call the poor things, so ignorant and helpless, are not only idle, can earn nothing, but they consume much.—What a load of finery is on th ir shoulders, and heads and necks. Mr. Manygirls hires many men and women to wait on his daughters' idleness, and these servants are drawn from the productive work of the shop or farm, and set to the unproductive work of nursing these seven grown up babies.

"On the other side of the way the Hon. Mr. Manysons has seven sons, who are the exact match for the merchant's daughters: rich, idle, some of them dissolute; debauchery coming before their beard; all useless, earning nothing, spending much and wasting more. Their only labor is to kill time, and in summer they emigrate from pond to pond, from lake to lake, having a fishing line, with a worm at one end, and a fool at the other. These are fast families in Somewhere; their idleness is counted pleasure. Six of these sons will marry, and five, perhaps, of Manygirls' daughters, and what families they will found, to live on the of their grandfather's bones, until a commercial crisis, and the wear and tear of time, dissipated their fortune, and they are forced reluctantly to toil!

"Besides, there is an enormous waste of food, fuel, clothing, of everything. We are the least economical civilized people on earth. Of course, the poor are wasteful everywhere, they do not know how to economise, and they have not the means. They must live from hand to mouth, and half of what is put into the hand perishes before it reaches the mouth. So likewise are the rich wasteful who have inherited money, almost never such as have earned it. The great mass of the people are not economical, but wasteful. It is the habit of the whole country."

Woodcocks.—A correspondent of the Knickerbocker perpetrates the following:

I was recovering from sickness lately, and needed something to tempt my appetite. I thought woodcock, well cooked and served, would move my dormant palate. My Irish servant was told to go down and purchase a pair. Mrs. B—— said to him: 'I suppose you know what they are?—those birds with very long bills.' 'Yes, mem, I do.' Then, turning to the cook, she gave directions for their preparation for the table. After the lapse of an hour, the man returned with the change. 'Well, Jim, did you get the woodcock?' 'I *did*, mem.' 'But how is this? how much change have you brought?—what did they cost?' 'Sixteen cents, mem.' 'What!—sixteen cents, for *the pair*? 'Yes, mem.' 'Why, that is extremely cheap!' He stood in a hesitating way for a moment, and then asked Mrs B—— if she would not step down and see them. She walked down to the kitchen, and Jim stepped up to the table, took a small package, which he unfolded, and handed out a couple of the longest kind of *wooden faucets!* 'Why, bless you, man, these are not woodcocks! Didn't you hear me give directions about *cooking* them?'—'I *did*, mem.' 'But don't you see that I could not cook one of *these*? I might boil them in the pot for a whole hour, and they would not be cooked.' 'I *see*, mem: I made a mistake. Shall I take 'em back, mem?'

THINGS LOST FOREVER.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry; the wreck of health regained by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue; but whoever looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, effaced from Heaven's record, the tearful blot of wasted time. The footprint on the sand is washed out by the ocean wave; and easier might we, when years are fled, find that foot print than recall lost hours.

"Good morning, ——, how do you feel? asked Jenkins of one of our badly defeated democratic candidates, as he met him near the head of State street, just after breakfast, yesterday morning. 'Feel,' replied ——very feelingly, 'feel! Why I feel just as I suppose Lazarus did when he was licked by the dogs.'—*Boston Post.*

☞ A gentleman, speaking of the marriage of Lord D. and Miss E. expatiated on the lady's beauty and *elegant form*, and praised as liberally the *good nature* of his lordship. 'Then,' said Butler Danvers, 'the worst thing they could do was to marry. It will *spoil* the *shape* of the one, and the *temper* of the other.'

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.—Our immediate representative the Hon. Burton Craige, having just returned from Tennessee, is now at home looking remarkably well.—While Mr. Craige enjoys the confidence of his political friends in the highest degree, his personal merits have secured him the admiration and esteem of all.—*Salisbury Banner.*

THE ABOLITIONISTS—ARE THEY FANATICS OR KNAVES?

Sometimes we have been disposed to believe that the mass of abolitionists might be sincere—that they were rather fanatics than knaves But if their hostility to slavery is philanthropic, and not political, why do they object to the diffusion and dilution of slavery over new territory, by which the condition of that race would be vastly ameliorated, without a single addition to their number? Again, if they love the slave, and seek his good, why do they object to the acquisition of Cuba as one of the United States, by which acquisition and annexation, our laws against the slave trade—making it piracy, and hanging those participating in the traffic, as pirates—would be extended over that beautiful Island? If they love the slave, why do they object to his coming under our comparatively humane and merciful rule? Why keep him in subjection to Spanish rigor, rather than bring him under the patriarchal control of Anglo-Saxons, professing the protestant religion, and practising its holy precepts? They know that the slave trade is extensively carried on in their own vessels, commanded and manned by their own people, in conjunction with rascally Spanish and Portuguese, and the grand depot of these wretched marauders and outlaws, is the Island of Cuba. They know that the Cuban authorities wink at the unholy traffic, and partake of its profits—and that this horrible trade has been carried on for years past, almost with impunity, and will be for years to come—and that thousands upon thousands of the wretched victims of Avarice die during their transportation, or in the process of acclimation. They know that when landed in Cuba, they are put on plantations, being taught nothing but how to labor, treated like brutes, and kept in a condition but little above them. They know that *our* slaves are kindly used and taught almost everything which we know ourselves, and as a general rule are treated scarcely worse than our children, and are much better cared for than the children of poor people, or poor people themselves, in many sections of the free States. They know all these things, and still object to the acquisition of Cuba, *because it has slaves.*

Ye self-righteous Pharisees! Do ye love the slaves more than all others? Would ye better their condition? Snatch them from Spanish tyranny and cruelty, then, and bring them under our own merciful yoke of bondage. Do you shudder at the horrors of the African slave trade? Bid them cease, then, by spreading our own laws with their death-penalty against your countrymen who embark now so safely in this nefarious trade. Prove thus that your opposition to slavery is philanthropic—a love for the slave; and not political—a lust for dominion.

Whether the acquisition of Cuba is, or is not, an object to be desired, surely the Black Republicans ought to desire it, if they are not as a party the most arrant hypocrites and knaves on the face of the earth. We believe in our souls they come under this category—and no other. And *their* hostility to Cuban acquisition, with the *reasons* assigned by them for this hostility, places them without the pale of honest and truth-loving men.—*Raleigh Register.*

SALARY OF JUDGES.—The Wilmington Journal very properly suggests that the salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts be raised to $2,500 or $3,000.—The Journal says:

'As the salary now is, no lawyer in good practice, with a family to support, can afford to be a judge long. The sacrifice is too great; the compensation is too inadequate. This is not right nor just, nor is it good economy. We are as fond of economy as most folks, but not such economy as forms out the charge of our lives, our fortunes, or our characters, to the lowest bidder.

The Superior Court Judges ought to receive not less than twenty five hundred dollars—we would prefer three thousand dollars a year. The services of any gentleman fit for the position are worth that, and the State ought neither to cheat the proper man out of the proper compensation, nor accept the improper one on any terms.'

We think the salary should be raised by the next Legislature, even at the risk of affording some capital for demagogues to use against the democratic party at succeeding elections.—*Char. Democrat.*

THE SANDSTONE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The old North State has long been known to be rich in her minerals; but the development of those natural resources is due, in a great measure, to the exemplary efforts of Professor Emmons, the talented State geologist and mineralist. At the late Fair in Raleigh, the utility of the North-Carolina sandstone for architectural purposes, was highly recommended, and the effect of its use in building, we are pleased to see, has been well illustrated by William Percival, Esq., a Richmond architect of talent and education, who is becoming well known and appreciated in our Southern States.

We have long since advocated the taking advantage of the fact that there is more in Virginia and North Carolina earth, "than is dreampt of in our ('fogy') world's philosophy."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A doctor full of professional pomposity, says a late English paper, was called upon by a sailor patient to have a 'raging tooth' extracted. 'Well, mariner,' said the doctor, looking very learned, and speaking very slowly, 'which tooth do you wish to have extracted? Is it the molar or the incisor?'

Jack replied short and sharp. 'It's the upper tier, leeboard side; bear a hand, ye swab, for its nipping my jaw like a bloody lobster!

The doctor grinned, and clapped on the forceps.

Democratic Pioneer.

J. B. GODWIN, : : : : : : : Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The late speech of W. H. Seward, to which we gave some attention last week, seems likely to exert a material influence upon the political organizations of the country, and is destined, we think to decide the contest in the coming Presidential election. That the Democratic party will be confidently effected by it there can be no doubt, and we confidently look to it as the means of giving us a brilliant victory in the next trial of strength. However we may have been split up in the Northern States in the recent elections, and however we have been shorn of our power, it cannot be denied that the Democratic party is the only party having the semblance of nationality about it.

The "Americans," though seeming to keep up their organization, have become so thoroughly abolitionized that there is but little difference between them and their Black Republican friends, with whom they have exhibited an anxious willingness to affiliate. Were they sound and reliable, they are too few in number to render them worthy of consideration in the struggle in which we are soon to engage. To the Democracy then, the country must look for the only power capable of successfully resisting the attacks for which the abolition hosts are preparing. Upon it the Union must depend for it preservation, for it is plain apparent that when its banner trails in the dust we shall be forced to exclaim, *All is lost!*

When Seward declared that the U. States must, and will, be all slave or all free States; when he announced that the sugar, rice and cotton plantations of the South "must and will" be cultivated by free labor, or the rye and wheat fields of the North yield their products to the sweat of the slave, he struck a cord that vibrated through every abolition heart in the land. A hearty response arose from the herds of infuriated fanatics that are ever ready to make war upon the institutions of the South, and the free soil press have echoed it as the war cry of Republicanism for 1860. We have now the open and distinct proposition of a crusade against slavery within the States, proclaimed by the great leader of sectionalism and endorsed by his subordinates — The standard bearer in the campaign it is confidently predicted, will be the man who first had the boldness to utter the accursed doctrines. All things are preparing to give the nomination for the Presidency to W. H. Seward, the ablest foe that the slaveholding States have ever had to encounter. What will be the effect of this move upon party organizations? What will be the result of this early publication of the pronunciamento of the all powerful chief? Will the fearful sentiments to which he has given utterance, sentiments that, if attempted to be enforced, will as certainly produce a dissolution of the Union as that day follows night, bind together the various elements found in antagonism to the Democratic party in the North, or will it cause a separation between the ultras and the more conservative, between the extremist of the Republican party and those who have aided them only to secure the prohibition of slavery in the new territories, causing the latter to assist the National Democracy whilst the former adheres to the fortunes of the fiendish agitator? We believe the last will be the course adopted, and we therefore hail this impudent declaration of the reckless and unprincipled demagogue as a harbinger of peace to the country. So long as the scheme of the traitors was masked and their true design concealed from view, thousands and tens of thousands of honest men have been content to follow in their wake, but, when the disguise is thrown aside and a disunion policy openly and boldly enunciated, they will shun it as they would the deadly pestilence of the Poisoned valley. The bone and sinew of the Northern States know well the harvest which they would reap if this war upon the South be prosecuted to a successful termination. They know full well that when the time arrives for a dissolution of the confederacy, the signal that heralds the event, heralds also the death blow to their welfare and prosperity; that it makes them beggars and their families bradless.

For the success of the plot it has been too early divulged. "The sober second thought" of the masses will crush it, and the nest of vipers that hatched it, will find themselves ground beneath the iron heel of a patriotic indignation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We would call attention to the many new advertisements to be found in our columns to-day. There is no better advertising medium than the *Pioneer*, and the public seem to know the fact.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Bragg came to hand, too late for publication to-day. We shall give it entire next week.

A NEW ENTERPRISE—AVON HALL.

The handsome edifice recently erected by Mr. P. H. Dozier, has been converted by him into an exhibition room, and neatly and tastefully fitted up with a stage, scenery, and all the conveniences usually found in a well-arranged theatre. The seats are upon an inclined plane and capable of accommodating about three hundred visitors. The building is lighted with gas, which gives to AVON HALL—the name selected and appropriated to the new establishment—quite a city like appearance.

Avon Hall will be opened on Tuesday night by Waller & Company's V. D. Troupe, in the thrilling Tradegy of La Tour de Nesle, or Chamber of Death.

The Portsmouth *Transcript* thus speaks of Waller & Co.'s Troupe:

PREPARING FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Waller & Co.'s theatrical company is concentrating in our city for the purpose of proceeding on a winter tour through North Carolina. We hear that they are to leave Portsmouth in time to give their first exhibition in Elizabeth City on Tuesday next, and we predict that our friends at that point will enjoy themselves prodigiously. The troupe embraces a number of names with which theatre-goers are not unfamilar, most of whom enjoy excellent reputations in their profession. The managers have been particularly fortunate in obtaining from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, actors and actresses who have won for themselves considerable fame. On the boards here last summer, the greater proportion of this company were very successful—they drew full houses at Oxford Hall—and we bespeak for them a warm reception from our North Carolina neighbors. We promise them a treat.

FREE NEGROES.

We expressed the hope some time since that the Legislature would do something at its present session to remove or mitigate the evil under which the people of the State are suffering from the large number of lazy, indolent, drunken free negroes quartered upon us. We once more allude to it, trusting that this little article may meet the eye of some one of our representatives, who will move in the matter and bring it to the attention of the Legislature. The interests of the whites, and the good of the slaves imperatively demand that a speedy and effective remedy be applied to this rapidly growing excrescence, and we know that there is no measure likely to engage the time of the two Houses, that will concern our people more intimately than this.

We cannot better express our own views than by giving the following extract from a speech of Judge J. A. Stewart, delivered in a convention of slaveholders recently assembled in Maryland:

Judge J. A. Stewart of Dorchester, expressed his regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention; he thought it was a mistake; that the whole population of the eastern shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to protect the interests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in those counties not less than 25,000 souls. If they can be controlled and made available as a producing class, there will be no more trouble with the slaves. Their bad counsels and bad example make the slaves discontented and unhappy. They cannot control themselves; they become vicious, and dishonest and lazy; they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering their species of property less valuable, and it is the duty of all, whether slaveholders or not, to take them in charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and slave. The free negroes must therefore gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must give them permission to leave the State if they think proper, and if they choose to remain we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control and subjection. This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions from gradual overthrow and destruction." He alluded to the futile efforts, of the Colonization Society, which has already cost the State about a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered and wasted.

Judge S. then alluded to the recent speech of Senator Seward, in which he declared that the States must be all free or all slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism that now prevails. He therefore regarded it the duty of the people to meet this question at once, boldly and manfully, and to elect their delegates to the next Legislature fully instructed to take prompt and efficient action in the matter to procure a sufficient corrective. It is our duty as patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity, to correct the evil.

Since the above was in type, we see that one of the Commoners from Davidson, Mr. Walser, has brought forward a bill in the Legislature to remove free negroes from the State. We are glad that the matter has come up for action, and we sincerely trust that it will not be allowed to rest until the evil is obviated.

A GOOD MOVE.

We see by the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Badham has introduced a bill to exempt one slave from execution. Some time back we brought this subject to the notice of the readers of the *Pioneer*, and endeavored to point out the advantages which would result from the passage of such a bill as the one introduced by Mr. Badham. If the Southern States would consult their welfare there would be no time lost in the adoption of a measure so well calculated to strengthen the bonds by which our population are now held together. It is a measure fraught with important consequences, and we hope that Mr. Badham will continue to urge it upon the attention of the Legislature. We shall advert to the subject again.

☞ Snow fell here on Tuesday morning last, 16th inst. As the Savannah landlords say, when speaking of fresh shad, this was "the first of the season."

HON. K. RAYNER—THE SLEEPER AWAKE.

An impression for some time rested upon our mind that the gentleman whose name stands above, had become so heavily charged with "intensified Americanism" that he had collapsed and been hastened off to that bourne from whence no useless or defunct politician e'er returns. In this, it seems, we were slightly mistaken, for instead of the terrible catastrophe which we supposed had overtaken the great apostle and expounder of Know-Nothingism, we find that he has been quietly snoozing away the "winter of his discontent," waiting for the invigorating rays of a presidential sun to warm him into life and animation. His cold and dreary retreat has at last been penetrated by the revivifying rays, and he has uncoiled himself, shaken off his drowsiness, pulled up his shirt collar, brushed his hair, and now looks as fresh and vigorous as when he first donned his "American" armor in the hope of winning presidential honors.

There has been a general casting about for candidates to lead in the next general battle, and the Hertford—or Raleigh—gentleman has no idea of allowing his friends to forget that *he* is still living, and he, therefore, comes out in full blast upon Kansas and the Administration.

Write on, Mr. Rayner, *may be* it will do you good after your long nap, if it does not gratify your aspirations.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY, *with other sketches, with scenes and Experiences of Social Life. By Robert Morris: published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.*

We are indebted to the Publishers for a handsomely bound copy of the above work; and we endorse every word of the following notice of the book, from the *Home Journal*. In these days, it is gratifying to find a volume, like the present, wherein taste is unvitiated and sense undestroyed; in which simplicity of style and clearness of expression are retained, and which is written, not to excite the imagination or pander to the evil passions of our nature, but to inculcate lessons of wisdom, as well as to draw to tears and move to laughter. We are reminded, in reading these essays, of the genial-hearted Goldsmith. They contain the delicate fancy, the good sense, and the quiet humor which characterize Goldsmith's writings; and they are, moreover, written with the correctness of language. They treat, beside that of courtship and matrimony, of a variety of subjects, from scenes and experiences in social life, and are particularly adapted for every day family reading. They are, indeed, such as will bear to be read aloud about the evening lamp, and will please and instruct not only the "old folks at home," but also the "little folks." No one can read Mr. Morris's volume without being impressed by the tone of earnest thoughtfulness that pervades it, and we believe this work will be the means through which an infinity of good will be accomplished. It is a fit book for anybody to read, and worthy of a place in every family. It is chaste in style, elevating in tone and sentiment, and contains many useful lessons which may contribute to make a happy home. No book before the public contains sounder morality, or practical household wisdom more pleasantly expressed, and certainly there is no collection of essays, better adapted for general reading in the family. As the work has been most enthusiastically praised by such men as John Grigg, it is needless to say that we trust that all persons will extend to it their hearty patronage, by sending for it. The publishers will send a copy to any person, to any place, per mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1,25."

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.—Mr. James M. Pool, Agent for the Cosmopolitan Art Association, has presented us with a large and elegant engraving—THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, it being an accompaniement to the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, and furnished to each subscriber, gratis. The engraving is richly worth the price of membership of the Association—$3.00. We cannot better express our opinion of this superb work of art than by adopting the language of the New York *Programme*:—

'A detailed description is unnecessary, as every lover of art should see it for himself. The most prominent figure in the painting is the horse which the smith is engaged in shoeing. This is one of the most perfect specimens of animal painting ever exhibited in this country, not excepting the best efforts of Landseer or Rosa Bonheur. In drawing, coloring, grouping management of light and shade, and attention to detail, the painting also challenges comparison with the best works of the best artists.'

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for October, is upon our table. Its contents are: France under Louis Napoleon; Indian Horrors; F. W. Newman and his Evangelical Critics; Travels during the last Half Century; The Calas Tragedy; Realism in Art; Recent German Fiction; Outbreak of the English Revolution, 1642; Contemporary Literature; Note to Article 1st.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have before us the December number of this unrivalled periodical, the last and best of the volume which it closes. Godey improves with every number, and there seems to be no limit to his resources. Look for something richer still in January. Send your orders, ladies, and commence with the new volume.

A GREAT HOTEL.—We are requested to state that a plan is on foot to build a hotel on the East side of Seventh street, on square No. 455, front 363 feet, running East on F street 150 feet, and East on G street 150 feet; the said hotel to be six stories high; the cost not to exceed the sum of $500,000; to be in a joint-stock company shares of not less than $100. The entire property to be purchased for the account of the company. The said company to be organized by the subscribers in sums not less than one thousand dollars each. A subscribers list is placed at the store of Capt. Jonas P. Levy, No 463 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office.

National Intelligencer.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.

An arrangement has been concluded between Messrs. Pryor and Heiss, for the consolidation of the "*South*" and the "*States*." The new paper will be under the editorial charge of Mr. Pryor. It will not be the organ of any person or clique, but will be devoted to the general interests of the Democratic party, in accordance with State Rights.

To the Editor of the Pioneer:

DEAR SIR: In an article recently published in the *Standard*, as "A Special Notice," by W. W. Holden, in reply to numerous charges that have been brought against him, is the following sentence: "If I were to say, what I do not choose to say, that in no event would I accept a Senatorship, they would be gratified, and charges like those I am now replying to would no longer be made." There is believed to be a great deal of truth in that assertion. W. W. Holden is emphatically a man of the people—a self-made man. He has arisen from obscurity by his own exertions and integrity of character to a position in the affections of the people of his native State that excites the envy and hatred of the would-be aristocrats, who fear that he may be brought into competition with them for offices sought by them. It is too often the case, although little to the credit of humanity, that men like Mr. Holden, who have shown themselves faithful to friends, earnest, able and laborious in the support and advancement of others, are turned upon by those very persons who are indebted to them for great sacrifices and services. But Mr. Holden has been guilty of what seems in these latter days to be grave offences. He is a native of North Carolina; was born in humble life, one of *the people*—in poverty, endowed with strong mental powers and energy of character. By stern and untiring labor he has improved these gifts, until his great ability is acknowledged on all sides. Those who know him well can speak to the integrity and purity of his conduct in all the business and social relations of life; as such it ought to secure him the approbation of his fellow men. Where is the man in the State who has labored so hard and done so much in season and out of season, in the struggles of the Democratic party to secure the triumph of principle, and place in office others than himself, as he has? and yet, strange as it may appear, as soon as it is discovered that, (even without his seeking it,) his acknowledged merits are about to place him in competition with some who owe their elevation (in part) to him; when friends, now desirous to see him no longer remain the mere laborer for the benefit of others, believing him to be deserving of high reward for faithful services, he is charged with great offences—he must be broken down—he is gravely accused with seeking a Senatorship. Is it a high crime, either against the State or Democratic party, for him, or any Democrat, to seek such place? Are there not others seeking it? But Mr. Holden says he has not sought it; and is he to be denounced because he has friends (and numerous they are), who prefer to see him Senator, to some of those, other than the present incumbents, who are said to be seeking it, although he may not be a Lawyer, a Judge, nor as yet a *Governor?*

Perhaps it may be wrong in Mr. Holden's friends to speak of such things. It may possibly be looked upon in some quarters as a grave offence that any one should advocate placing the laborer over the heads of some of those whom his valuable services have helped to make. However great the offence may be, or however distasteful to some persons, it will surely be found to be true, that there are many, very many, who would be willing to see this thing done.

From one of the charges, (that in relation to the articles which appeared in the Warrenton *News*, and which charge he has fully answered,) it would seem that to some persons it is much more pleasant to keep him where he is, and to exact from him the continued exercise of his talents, in defending public servants who have been clothed with authority by the Democratic party, against any and every attempt, whether right or wrong, to call those public servants to account for the manner in which their powers have been exercised.

Now, taking all the charges together, and what under the circumstances do they amount to, but this: that there are some persons who desire *to keep him down—to keep him where he is, and make him the worker for others?* But as sure as he lives, the great voice of the people will call aloud for his reward, and time will witness that he receives it.

Yours, &c., A DEMOCRAT.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' PLATFORM.—The Southern journals are discussing the position, prospects and principles of Mr. Douglas. The Richmond South gives the following as the sentiments and principles he avows, probably selected from his speeches in Congress:—

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.

3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.

4. He affirms the compatibility of confederacy of free and slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious co-existence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States, in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of slavery.

6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention as between the free and slaveholding States, as between the latter and the Federal Government.

7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.

8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.

10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic party.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SEABOARD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following officers were chosen at the meeting last evening:

President.—J. T. GRANBERY, Perquimans county, N. C.

Recording Secretary.—G. W. Camp, Norfolk City.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. Thomas Newton, Norfolk City.

Treasurer.—John E. Doyle, Norfolk City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. E. Taylor, Wilson H. O. Lovitt,
Richard Walke, Samuel R. Borum,
Wm. M. Ives, K. Biggs,
A. R. Clements.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Standard says, the members elect to the Legislature of North Carolina assembled in this city yesterday (Monday) At 10 o'clock the Democratic party and the Opposition (styled, on this occasion, the American party,) held separate private meetings to arrange for the election of officers for both branches of the Assembly. So far as we have heard, their deliberations were quite harmonious. An adjournment till 12 o'clock was then agreed upon; and at that hour both bodies reassembled.

MONDAY, NOV. 15th, 1858.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. John Hill, late principal clerk.

A call of the Senatorial districts was now made, and all but the first, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh, were found to be represented. The usual oaths were then administered, and, a quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to organize.

Mr. McDowell moved that the Senate do now proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe.

Mr. McDonald nominated Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford.

The Senate proceeded to vote, and the following was the result:

For Mr. Clarke.—Messrs. Asbe, Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Cunningham, Davidson, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Gaither, Houston, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pitchford, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, and Williams.—28

For Mr. Gorrell.—Messrs. Blount, Carmichael, Clark, Davis, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Leach, McDonald, Miller, Straughn, Turner, Walkup and Worth.—14.

Mr. Clark was declared elected, and conducted to the chair by Messrs. McDowell and McDonald.

Upon taking the Chair the Speaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few pertinent remarks.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk.

Hon. Jno. Hill was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Houston, Mr. Quentin Busbee was elected Assistant Clerk by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Ward, Mr. Jas. Page was elected Principal Doorkeeper, also by acclamation.

Mr. Cunningham nominated Mr. C. C. Tally as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. McDonald nominated Mr. Jos. Rigsbee. He asked that his party be allowed one officer. He and his friends had been voting with the gentlemen on the other side to fill several offices. He assured the opposition that there were yet a few Whigs left—they were not *all* extinct—and they might want to meet for a little private business now and then; but for that he would not ask for any office.

The vote resulted: Tally 29, Rigsbee 14. Mr. Tally was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate was now organized and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Rules of last General Assembly, so far as they applied to the Senate, were adopted till otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a committee of five was appointed to draft rules of order for the government of the Senate. The folfowing is the committee: W. L. Steele, R. S. Donnell, T. D. McDowell, Ralph Gorrell, and W. J. Houston.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Cantwell, Chief Clerk of the last Legislature, called the House to order—109 members answered their names. Hon. Geo. E. Badger administered the usual oaths; after which, the Hon. D. Outlaw, of Bertie, was called to the Chair, and the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, proposed Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, and Mr. Waddell, of Stanly, proposed D. D. Ferebee. The House voted with the following result:

For Thos. Settle,	75
For D. D. Ferebee,	30
Scattering,	3

Mr. Settle being conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Ferebee, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a few very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, proposed Ed. Cantwell, Esq., for re-election as Chief Clerk.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, proposed W. H. Harrison, of Wake.

For Cantwell,	86
For Harrison,	28

Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, proposed Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, for Assistant Clerk, and he was elected unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Mr. Webster, of Chatham, was unanimously elected Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Simpson, of Rockingham, proposed John Lawrence, of Forsyth, and Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, proposed W. C. Lovell, of Surry, for Assistant Doorkeeper.

For Lawrence,	73
For Lovell,	38

A Committee of two was appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House during the ensuing session.

After which, on motion of Mr. Dortch, the House adjourned till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A STRONG VIEW OF THE CASE.

The striking picture, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, drawn by the "Philadelphia Monitor" of the fatal consequences of a supremacy of the Black Republican party, upon both the interests of the South and the existence of the Union, is well calculated to arouse the serious attention of every patriot, whether he lives in the North or the South. The article, which we give below, is not tinged by colors darker than will be realised, upon the happening of the dread contingency. The Union cannot survive the carrying into effect of the unjust, unequal and oppressive exclusion of the South from her natural and constitutional rights. Should not every precaution be taken to ward off so threatening an evil? Looking back along the current of past experience, and placing by its side what we witness every day, are we not fully justified in still confiding in the national Democratic party as the only breakwater to the angry flood of sectional fanaticism that would break down the constitutional barriers of State Rights and State equality and sweep the Union itself into the fathomless ocean of oblivion? With such landmarks distinctly in view, is it not most grossly suicidal in the crew of the gallant ship to be engaged in dissension upon questions outside of the charter-party and, by their absurd contests, bring doubt and confusion as to its course, and thus induce the wreck of the noble vessel on the rock of sectional and deadly fanaticism.

If the Democracy be defeated in 1860, the glory of the Union will have departed, and it will be registered among the wrecks of the past. At the very moment when the great powers of the earth are looking to the United States with the respect due to our progress as a nation—great in its political standing and in its wonderful physical developments—at this period of our greatest prosperity and strength, traceable to the harmonious working of a long continued Democratic policy—it is inconceivable how any Democrat can, on account of the different medium through which he views a question not laid down in the Democratic platform, hesitate to sustain his party and the agents selected on the various Congressional and State tickets, fairly selected by a majority of the party, to give vitality and effect to the great and saving principles of the party. Let us, then, see a cessation of this warfare upon Democrats, because of their leaning for or against the Lecompton Constitution, or any such outside issue—Let every Democrat abstain from such an internecine warfare and unitedly rally in vigorous battle upon the Black Republicans, whose success will inevitably sound the knell of the Union, and, we fear, of sound Republican government for many long years to come:

"SLAVE PROPERTY EXCLUDED.—Let us suppose the "Colored Republicans" to have succeeded in prescribing limits to the "extension of slavery," and that this description of property is to be forever confined within the boundaries of its present existence. What would be the commentary of the impartial historian a century hence, when the population should amount to 100,000,000, and when nearly the whole continent would own the sway of the Federal Government? Why, it would be simply the old story of conquest and subjugation—the stronger encroaching upon the weaker. Such is the history of man, and particularly of our own grasping race. The historian would record that, about the middle of the nineteenth century certain ambitious demagogues in the North, perceiving that the inhabitants of the free States possessed an overwhelming numerical preponderance, conceived the idea of converting the republican system of popular representation into an instrument of oppression. The real object was to obtain exclusive possession of the vast territories of incalculable value; but the pretence was that slavery was a moral evil, as well as politically detrimental to the development of the national resources. They proclaimed that all new territories, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise, since the purchase of Louisiana, were dedicated to freedom; that slavery was an abnormal institution, violative of "natural rights," and could only exist in pursuance of positive statutes, and that such laws were inconsistent with popular liberty, &c. In this manner the designing leaders succeeded in arraying a majority of the voters against the extension of an institution which they had been made to believe sinful in itself, derogatory to the white laborer, and an obstacle to the prosperity of the nation. Thus the great body of the people, induced to believe that the proscriptive decree would be beneficial to the entire population, cast their ballots for President and for representatives in Congress, who established the barriers which restricted the lawfulness of slave property forever within the limits where it then existed. From that moment emigration from the South ceased to pour into the territories. Men, high-minded men, who had been in the habit, for generations, of standing erect as the peers of any beings in mortal form, could not bear to be interrogated why they left behind the property they had inherited from their fathers, and which had yielded them a subsistence from time immemorial, until their lands became impoverished. They preferred to perish by gradual decay, sullenly and upon a sterile soil, than to be taunted for their impotence and their political inequality—and that, too, in a Republic which had been founded by their ancestors. As time rolled on their numbers diminished, like the original lords of the forest, until they became insignificant in military prowess, with energies blunted, and the chivalrous spirit which had animated them in former generations, became finally extinguished. Then the slaves, more numerous than their masters, rose and slew them. And the enterprising and thrifty descendants of the grasping Yankees, already in possession of more than a hundred States of the confederacy, invaded the old Southern lands, seized them as an inheritance, and made the black population, amounting to twenty millions, their *apprenticed servants* in perpetuity, and put them to work again on the rice, cotton and sugar plantations. Thus the rapacious Yankees obtained universal sway. They became the exclusive proprietors of all the common Territories of the nation, and afterwards the owners of all the slave States and the slaves.

Such *might* be the record, a hundred years hence, if the "non-extension" stratagem of the "Colored Republicans" of the present day could be consummated. But it will be "nipped in the bud" in 1860, or else there will be an equitable division of the public assets before it is too late. As certain as there is a heaven above, and a God in heaven, the day upon which it is announced that the slaveholder and his property are to be excluded from the common territories, will be the last of the Union! It could not be otherwise when we consider the character of the Southern people and their history. They contributed to the Union, directly and indirectly, all the territories we possess, or ever possessed, South of the Delaware and West of the Alleghanies—and they could not survive the ignominy of being elbowed out of their own houses, on the hypocritical and demagogical pretence that a "negro is equal to a white man," and that the master has no "natural right" to conduct his slaves into his own fields.

☞ The Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in Portsmouth to-morrow, (Wednesday.) Bishop Cavenaugh will preside.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in the city of Raleigh on Monday, the 15th inst., being the third Monday in November. This will be exactly [illegible] weeks from the date of this writing.

The session will be an interesting one. It will require the exercise of [illegible] dence and forbearance to prevent its being an excited one. We need not refer more than casually to the disturbing influences at work, calculated to endanger the harmony of the Democratic party. We hope, however, that the hopes of the Opposition in this respect, will be doomed to disappointment; the more so as all these elements of distraction spring from squabbles of or about men. We do not think that the Democracy of North Carolina is not so poor or so wanting in self-respect as to permit its members or its representatives to be used as the mere pawns in a game of personal ambition between individuals, even if there be individuals willing to play such game at the expense of the party. Let us not be understood, however, as censuring any man for the indulgence of a fair and proper ambition for honestly and honorably aspiring to position in the gift of his fellow-citizens, nor do we pretend to find fault with friends or admirers of any particular gentlemen for doing all that they fairly and properly can to further the promotion of their favorites. We only ask that all things should be kept in that secondary and subordinate position, which properly belongs to them; and that they be permitted to interfere with the [illegible] of the public business, or jeopardize the harmony of the Democratic party. [illegible] a view to the avoidance of wrangling and confusion, and the prompt removal of [illegible] caused of irritation, and occasions of [illegible] we would respectfully suggest to our Democratic Senators and Commoners, the expediency of early action,—especially in the matter of United States Senators. The views or interest may be forwarded or kept back by this course we do not know, but have we taken the trouble to enquire. It is enough for us to believe that [illegible] bles and electioneering will be closed, that general legislation will [illegible] ter, the sooner it is disembarrassed of the removal of personal issues.—We are [illegible] ted' enough to know that much.

Among the exciting and important questions of legislation likely to [illegible] the attention of the General Assembly that of Internal Improvements will [illegible] the first place—the Revenue the [illegible] and Judiciary will probably come in [illegible] Our views upon Internal Improvements and the Revenue system of the State have been given before and shall be given [illegible] at an early day. We propose now [illegible] a very few words in regard to the Judiciary.

To *radical* changes in law, we are opposed; because experience has shown the danger of such things. We not wish to see our Judicial system [illegible] and a new one substituted. We [illegible] see what may be wanting supplied, what may be wrong, amended, [illegible] theoretically nor experimentally. [illegible] take away what experience has shown to be defective in practice. Don't think experience has demonstrated the necessity of a Circuit, a new Circuit let us have. We think experience *has* shown the changed position of affairs—the [illegible] value of money and the increased cost of living, the compensation of the Judges is no longer adequate, although [illegible] cient, then let the compensation be made adequate. If *experience* has proved the *necessity* of other changes, we are for making them but none other. Better remove at all than move in a wrong direction.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina with all due respect, be it said, is not practically, what it was intended to be, and its present position cannot fail to attract the attention of the Legislature. It is a misfortune, but not a reproach, that Chief Justice Nash, that age and physical infirmity have virtually removed him from the Bench, which he has not personally presided over for [illegible] erable time. But the fact is known, and might as well be known, that in cases wherein any difference of opinion exists between the decision of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina is simply the decision of one man. It cannot be otherwise when two Judges actually sit on the Bench. One must yield, or there is a decision and no decision at all.

The fact is so, and the question is whether by the election of an additional Judge the Supreme Court shall be restored to what it was designed to be, or whether failing that, we return to the old Conference system—to the session of all the Circuit Judges in *banco*, for the trial of appeals.

We say this with no reflection upon Judge Nash, who has earned a right to ease and retirement by faithful and [illegible] able service.—*Wilmington Journal.*

OHIO ELECTION.

William Allen's (Dem.) majority in Congress in the 5th district is [illegible] Nichols, (Repub.) the late member, is elected beyond a doubt. This gives the Democrats six members.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In 1856, at the October election, the Opposition were divided, twenty thousand votes being thrown for the Know-Nothing candidates. Nevertheless, we were beaten twenty thousand by the Republicans. The Democratic minority in the State was one thousand. We are in a minority in the Congressional district in the Fifteenth, which chose Campbell. We elected eight Congressmen, but not by the Democratic majority, were chosen through the Opposition. In November, 1856, at the presidential election, the vote stood thus:

Buchanan	171
Fremont	187
Fillmore	96

The Democratic minority in the district, therefore, on this decisive trial of strength was forty-four thousand, if the Opposition had been united. In 1857 our majority was beaten two thousand votes. Republicans, while ten thousand one hundred votes were given to the American ticket, headed by Van Trump. Democratic majority in the State was twelve thousand five hundred. We then enjoyed extraordinary advantages. The Americans to the number of many thousands staid at home, declaring unwilling to support Chase, and declaring it was useless to vote for their own candidates. At the late election in 1858 the Opposition cordially united upon one Congressional ticket and upon one Congressman in each of the districts. The "American" vote

publican" organizations melted together, and were called the Fusion party. According to past elections, it seemed impossible for the Democrats to elect more than one member of Congress, or to escape defeat on the State ticket by less than forty five thousand, which was the Presidential figure against us.

But what were the results? The Democrats elected their candidates for Congress in six of the Congressional districts, against the whole American and Republican vote combined, while they lose three other districts by less than five hundred votes in the aggregate.

We have not the figures on the State ticket, but we do not believe that it is beaten by more than 17,000 votes. In other words, although the whole Fillmore vote, of 28,000, was cast for the Fusion State ticket, it got but about the same majority that Fremont *received over Buchanan without it.* Two thirds of the Opposition majority piled up against us on the President has disappeared. We get six Congressmen by the unaided Democratic vote over all "Fusion"—a thing which has not happened since 1852. Indeed we stand in the State quite as well as we did then, save our loss in this county. We have a fine vantage ground for the future.

The Opposition can make no more fusions to increase their strength; and the steady Democratic gains, which we have been making every year, will soon bring the Opposition majority down to nothing, even if it continues united.

THE NEW POWER IN THE STATE.

A very animated description is given in the Northern journals of the representatives of what a N. York paper calls 'the new power in the State,' to wit: Rufflanism and Rowdyism; which was in attendance at the prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan. In New York and other Northern cities, 'the new power' filled all the grog shops, saloons and oyster cellars with a tide that overflowed upon the pavements, destroyed any amount of bad liquor, and filled the whole air with horrid outcries and intolerable odors. The telegraph office in Albany was surrounded by five hundred "gentlemen," mostly with short hair, broken noses and thick coats." It required ten cars to carry the champions and their friends to Buffalo, and three large sized steamers to transport them from Buffalo to the place of combat. Among the distinguished gentlemen from New York who formed part of this heavy whiskered and short haired company, the New York *Express* mentions several celebrities; one who is famous for chewing the lips and ears of his adversaries; another for having once taken off the calf of a man's leg, and another celebrated for killing thirty rats in five minutes with *no other weapons than his teeth; another*, who, to enable him when in a tight place to eat his adversaries with greater facility, has sharpened and filed his teeth, so as to resemble those of a cross-cut saw; and another, a mere youth, who has become a pet among the fancy, having, before he was sixteen years of age stamped out a man's heart by jumping on his lungs.—Among the more refined and quiet of the assemblage were Mr. Lewis Baker, the gentleman who was so unfortunate as to kill Bill Poole, and Mr. Cunningham, who put an end to all was mortal of the great Paugen. These are only the leaders of the new power in the State; the army which they can bring into the field would probably number in the city of New York alone fifty thousand muscular and vicious brutes. In view of the rapid and gigantic development of the 'new power in the State,' it is not surprising to see some apprehensions expressed by sensible Northern journals of the adequacy of their present laws and institutions to give permanent security to life and property.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.—The steamship Roanoke, Capt. Skinner, took from Portsmouth last Saturday night, among her articles, 670 boxes of tobacco; 222 packs of silver ore, making 44,400 lbs.; 7 barrels of potatoes; and 90 bales of cotton. These were the principal articles, but we presume the freight from Portsmouth, alone, amounted to at least $600. Very good.

NEW YORK MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
SAWYER & WHEDBEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
100 *Wall Street.*
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1858.

WHITE CORN—84 to 86 per bushel.
Yellow " 90 to 95 " "
Mixed, " 78 to 80 " "
White Wheat—125 to 140.
Red " 115 to 125
PORK—Mess $17.25
Prime. 13 75 a 14.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine, 51a52c. per gallon. No. 1. Rosin, $4.50 to $500 per Bbl. Common do $1.75 and $1,60 per Bbl. Tar $2 28 per Bbl..
COTTON—N. C. 11 to 11½ per lb.
Texas, 11½a12
Middling, 12¾a12¾.
Middling Fair, 13½
WHITE BEANS—$1 40 to $1 50 bus.
Southern B. E. Peas—$1.75 per bag of 2 bushels.
BEES WAX—32 to 33c per lb.
VIRGINIA OATS—35 to 38c per bush.
RYE—per 100 lb. 50 to 60c.
CORN—Per 100 lbs. $3 a 3½.
WHISKEY—22½ a 23 per gal.
SALT—per bbl 3 66 a 3 95.
FLAXSEED—per bush.
ANGLES, 20 in bunch, cypress, $8a8½
" 2ft, " 1200a1500
" 30in. " 1800a2200
Respectfully,
SAWYER & WHEDBEE,
100 Wall St.

HAWKS'

STORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages, subscription price was half a cent a page; the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price, or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

TIN WARE WHOLESALE—We have now on hand and manufacturing daily a large assortment of Tin Ware manufactured by good workmen and warranted, will be sold as low as can be bought North.

nov 17 WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr. & Co.

AVON HALL.

LESSEES, : : : : : : : : WALLER & ZENTZ.
STAGE MANAGER, : : : : : R. S. WALLER.
TREASURER, : : : : : : : WM. F. MCCOY.

OPENING OF THE SEASON!

WALLER & CO.'S

V. D. TROUPE!

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that they will open the above place of amusement, THIS EVENING,

Tuesday, November 23rd, 1858.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1858,

Will be presented the Thrilling French Tragedy entitled

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH!

CAPTAIN BURIDAN, ... MR. R. S. WALLER.
MARGUERITE OF BURGUNDY, ... MISS M. E. HERMAINN.

Overture, - - - - By the Orchestra.

PAS SEUL, : : : : : MISS E. KINCADE.

COMIC SONG, - - - - W. HUDGINS.

The whole to conclude with the favorite farce entitled

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

MARGERY, ... MISS E. KINCADE.
COUSIN JOE, ... MR. W. HUDGINS.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Children half price. Doors open at 7, to commence 7½ o'clock. Front seats reserved for the Ladies. The strictest order will be enforced.

To-morrow evening will be presented Bulwer's beautiful Play in Five Acts, entitled

THE LADY OF LYONS!

CLAUDE MELNOTTE. . . . . Mr. R. S. WALLER.
PAULINE, ... Miss MOLLIE E. HERMAINN.

Nov. 23, 1858.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.

"THE SOUTH"
AND
"THE STATES"
TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

AN ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN concluded between R. A. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*, and the proprietor of this paper, *The States*, by which the *South* and the *States* are to be consolidated into one paper, to be published in this city, in an *enlarged form*, and to be under the editorial control of Mr. PRYOR.

The paper will be the organ of no person or clique, but devoted to the general interests of the Democratic party, in accordance with the principles of State-rights Democracy.

Mr. PRYOR will undertake the editorial control of the paper between the 20th of this month and the 1st of December.

It will be continued under the name of "THE STATES," and published on the following terms:

DAILY:

One copy per year,	$6 00
Two copies per year,	10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY:	
One copy per year,	3 00
WEEKLY.	
One copy per year,	2 00
Five copies to a club,	8 00
Ten copies to a club,	15 00
Twenty copies to a club,	20 00
SESSION PAPER.	

As the proceedings of Congress will be of great interest to the whole country, "THE STATES" will keep its readers fully advised upon all subjects which may be discussed by that body.

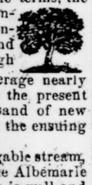
The price of subscription for the session will be as follows:

Daily—One copy,	$2 00
" Two copies,	3 00
Semi-Weekly—One copy,	1 00
" Four copies to a club,	3 00
Weekly—One copy,	50
" Five copies to a club,	2 00
" Seventeen copies to one address,	5 00

☞ *Postmasters* who will forward us a club of subscribers to our Weekly for one year, at the club prices, will be entitled to a copy of the *Weekly States* for one year.

☞ All letters, in relation to the new arrangement, should be addressed to PRYOR & HEISS, Washington, D. C.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.



I WOULD SELL, on reasonable terms, the FARM upon which I reside, containing (220) Two Hundred and twenty Acres of Land. Two hundred and fifty thousand of which is in a high state of cultivation, and will average nearly three barrels of corn per thousand the present year. There is about sixty thousand of new land, ditched and ready to come in the ensuing Spring.

The above farm is on a good navigable stream, leading to and near the route of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The farm is well and conveniently timbered; has a large and well-arranged dwelling house, just being completed; two excellent wells of water, new out-buildings. Also Store and Warehouse, as conveniently situated for trading and boating purposes as can be found in this part of the State. It is seldom that a farm and business location combining so many advantages is in the market; I would therefore advise persons wishing property of the kind, to call and examine for themselves.

I would sell for less than the cost of the buildings a Farm of two hundred and fifty acres, in the neighborhood. Also, two acres of land, situated on the Canal and public road in Coenjock, intended for building lots.

With the first named farm I should like to sell my stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, farming utensils, &c., &c.

Also, a good CANAL BOAT, just repaired. Also, a well assorted stock of Goods, &c., with other property.

WM. R. GORDON.

Cowell's Bridge, N. C., Nov. 23, 1858—tf.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of two Deeds of Trust executed to me as Trustee, by Arthur Warden, in 1847 and 1849, for the benefit of James S. Seguine, Esq., I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December next, the tract of LAND lying on Ballahac, near the D. S. Canal, in the County of Norfolk, State of Virginia, belonging to the Estate of Barney Jackson, dec'd., described in the Deeds of Trust as containing SIXTY ACRES, more or less. The land is of superior quality, and has on it a good dwelling house and all necessary Farm houses.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve hundred dollars cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date of sale.

GEO. T. WALLACE,
Nov. 18th, 1858. (15-tds.) Trustee.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS never made any charge against or declaration of or concerning Martin W. Burk, which if true would detract from his character as a gentleman. The only connection that I have ever had with any imputation against him is that I said upon one occasion that I had heard it from another.

WILLIAM STEGER.

Nov. 12, 1858. 15—1t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, *October* 26th, 1858.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said Fund, for the year 1858, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Polk will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed; there having been no report from said Counties, under the law of the last General Assembly.

THOS. BRAGG,
President ex-officio of the Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	F. Pop.	Spring D. Dolls. Cts.	Fall D. Dols. Cts.	Total D. Dols. Cts.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	
Alamance,	10,166	1,219 92	1,219 92	2,439 84	P. L. Ray,	75 00
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	R. Miller,	75 00
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Wm. Covington,	75 00
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36		
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48		
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	D. J. Watson, Jos. Watson, Eliza Watson,	225 00
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56	C. L. Fisher, L. L. Fisher, Moses Fisher,	225 00
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thos. Berry,	75 00
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16	C. Cobb,	75 00
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20	S. C. Fooshee,	75 00
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,808	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96	L. S. Crow, J. Holder, H. A. Strickland, J. R. Strickland,	300 00
Cumberland,	10,634	1,276 06	1,276 06	2,552 12		
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Ellen Johnson,	75 00
Edgecombe,	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 12	2,404 24		
Forsyth,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Wm. Berry,	75 00
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt, Martha Adams,	150 00
Harnett,	7,089	850 70	850 70	1,701 40		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40		
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88	Thos. Harding,	75 00
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,149	1,337 92	1,337 92	2,675 84	M. Flowers,	75 00
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,181	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganous,	75 00
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84	M. M. Nickles,	75 00
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	A. R. Shields, Chas. Shields,	150 00
Nash,	7,905	948 58	948 58	1,897 16		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	C. B. Morris, Wm. Tilly,	150 00
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	P. Pendleton,	75 00
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	W. Shuffield, A. A. Craven,	150 00
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96	J. B. Watson,	75 00
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12	N. J. Blanchard, Patsy Hall, Kitty Hall, Josiah Butler,	300 00
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		
Surry,	8,132	975 84	975 84	1,951 68	L. Snow,	75 00
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92		
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	Cornelia Saunders, Narcissa Dupre, Caroline Witherspoon,	225 00
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 88		
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	John Simpson,	75 00
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	903 52		
Wayne,	10,317	1,238 09	1,238 09	2,476 18		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,	6,754	810 45	810 45	1,620 90	M. Perry,	75 00
Yadkin,	9,511	1,141 32	1,141 32	2,282 64		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	180,850 08		

FARMS FOR SALE,
IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VA.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, containing 260 acres, well drained and timbered, and under good cultivation, a portion of it being new land that will produce from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and in the vicinity of the Kempsville and Lynhaven canal, which is about to be cut, through which all the grain and other products raised upon the Farm may be conveniently sent to market. It is as healthy a location as any in the county, and has a very fine range for stock of every description. The improvements are a framed dwelling house, containing eight rooms, &c., which has lately undergone repairs, two kitchens, one of them new; a large Barn, with sheds for grain, Carts, Carriages, and Stables, containing six good stalls for horses, a large Crib, a good Smoke House and Dairy, a large garden newly made, all of which are in good order; also a Wind Mill which has lately undergone thorough repairs and is now in fine order.—There are two wells of water, one of which is very good. Also a Farm containing 127½ acres, within one mile from the above named Farm, and which has on it a small dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c., and a very good well of water.

A portion of the woodland is a cypress swamp which has some very good timber on it. There is a large ditch ten feet wide, cut through it, and to which the land may be cleared and made very productive.

The land that is already cleared is well drained and may be easily improved by hauling muck from the swamp, where an abundance thereof may be easily obtained, and a portion of which will not have to be hauled more than 20 or 30 yards.

The above lands are situated in a central part of the county, about 3 miles from the Court-house, about 5 miles from the Atlantic ocean, 6 or 7 miles of Lynhaven river, where the finest oysters and fish may be obtained, and in a convenient distance of three schools and four churches, a Methodist E., a M. P., and two Baptist churches.

Persons wishing to buy a good farm would do well to examine the above lands before purchasing.

For further particulars call on the subscriber on the first named farm, or direct to Princess Anne Court House, Va. Terms made easy.

JNO. W. LEWIS.

Princess Anne, Nov. 6, 1858. 15—1t

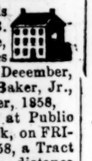
BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of December next, (being Tuesday in Pasquotank County Court week,) I shall sell, at the Court-house in Elizabeth City, County aforesaid, at public auction, Ten Shares of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina. Terms will be made known on the day.

WILL. C. EBORN, Adm'r., &c.,
of A. Williams, dec'd.

Nov. 23, 1858. 15—tds.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRINCESS ANNE PROPERTY.



BY VIRTUE of two several deeds of Trust executed by George B. Fitzgerald, and Virginia A., his wife, and duly recorded, one to Charles Sharp, Trustee, dated the 31st day of December, 1857, and the other to Richard H. Baker, Jr., Trustee, dated the 26th day of October, 1858,

Will be Sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1858, a Tract of land in Princess Anne County, Va., distance about one mile from Kempsville, and about nine miles from Norfolk City, containing One Hundred and Thirty-Three Acres, more or less, being the same Farm that was formerly owned and occupied by David M. Walke, Jr.

It is situated in one of the healthiest and most productive sections of the country. There is an excellent Dwelling House on the premises, and the Farm has been otherwise well improved.

Terms—$1,000 Cash. The deferred payments will be liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. The title to the property is believed to be unquestionable, but selling as Trustees, we shall convey with special warrantee.

CHARLES SHARP, Trustee,
R. H. BAKER, Jr., Trustee,
J. J. MOORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AFTER THE SALE OF THE FARM, ON the premises, will be sold by me as Trustee under the said Deed of Trust, dated the 26th day of October, 1858, on the same day, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

Two Steers, Two Cows, Six Pigs, Two Carts, One Wagon, One Buggy, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Fitzgerald, and the growing and gathered crops.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. H. BAKER, Jr., Trustee,
J. J. MOORE & CO.,
November 23, 1858—1t. Auct'rs.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

OPENED this day at the Bee Hive, a splendid assortment of Black Center Shawls.
Black Shawls with Plush Borders.
Black Shawls with Brocbed Borders.
Black Shawls with Cheniel Borders.
Black Shawls with Mortantique Border.
Black Shawls, at the Bee Hive,
Black Shawls with Gay Borders at the *BEE HIVE.*

Colored Shawls in all colors and prices.

CLOAKS.

1000 Cloaks just opened at great bargains,
Silk Robes in great variety,
Plaid Silks Byader Stripes,
Black Silks, the largest assortment in the State.

The BEE HIVE is under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va. no 23

EXTENSION SKIRTS at the BEE HIVE.
White and Colored Corsets at the BEE HIVE.

Buy Early Copies.—Now Ready
THE POETICAL WORKS OF
EDGAR ALLAN POE,
Beautifully Illustrated with more than
ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DESIGNS
By DARLEY, BIRKET, FOSTER, PICKERSGILL, TENNIEL, CROPSEY, DUGGAN AND MADOT;
And engraved in the finest style of Wood Engraving by
COOPER, LINTON, EVANS, &c., &c.
Splendidly Bound—Price Six Dollars A few Copies in Morocco, Nine Dollars.
ALSO, THE FIFTEENTH EDITION OF
POE'S COMPLETE WORKS,
IN FOUR VOLUMES, 12mo. PRICE $4 50,
Containing the Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque; Wonderful Stories of the Imagination; All his Poetry; The Story of Arthur Gordon Pym, and a complete collection of all his contributions to the Magazines. Edited by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, *D.D.*, with Notices of his Life by J. R. LOWELL and N. P. WILLIS.
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. J. S. REDFIELD, AGENT,
34 Beekman street, New York.
Nov. 23, 1858. 15—2m.

NOTICE.—ON THE 9TH DAY OF NEXT month, I shall offer at public sale at the late residence of Thomas R. Simpson, all the real and personal property belonging to his estate, including his store and all his houses and lots in the town of Hertford, thirteen likely Negroes, two Vessels, store of Goods, household and kitchen furniture, stock of horses, hogs and cattle, and many other articles of property.

The houses and lots and vessels will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months; the negroes and chattel property on a credit of six months, all to bear interest from date.

J. W. ALBERTSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 9, 1858. 15—tf

Wrappings, Wrappings.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
WRAPPINGS, AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST opened at the Bee Hive an entire New Style of Raglan of Plush, the very latest style out.

300 Different styles in Black Velvet, Black Cloth and Beaver do.

Colored Cloth Cloaks in great variety.

A magnificent assortment of Shawls of all colors and qualities.

The Bee Hive is under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va.

Strangers in the city would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are confident of selling goods from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any House in the City.

no 23 JAMES SMITH.

JAMES W. HINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Camden and Currituck.

He will give prompt attention to all business that may be entrusted to him.

☞ Office on Main Street, next door to the Leigh House.

November 9, 1858. tf

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1859.

THE NEW TWO STORY DWELLING near the Baptist Church, opposite the residence of A. L. Jones, Esq.

Also, the large new BRICK WAREHOUSE, with the wharf attached, between the stores of T. D. Knox and J. J. Grandy, Esqs. Apply to

no 9 JAMES W. HINTON.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!! WHISKEY!!!

50 BBLS. GOOD RECTIFIED, JUST received and for sale cheap, by

J. S. CARTWRIGHT.
Nov. 9, 1858. 3t.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following item was published a short time back in the Edenton Express:

"State vs. Edwin and Thos. Evans for negro trading. Convicted, fined $100, and held in a bond of $500 for good behavior twelve months."

The undersigned is the individual referred to by the Express, and the statement is without the slightest shadow of truth to sustain it. I have never been indicted for negro trading or any other kind of trading, and how the editor could have so grossly misrepresented me I am at a loss to know. I am in utter ignorance of everything appertaining to this charge, and can conscientiously say that there is not an individual in the land more violently opposed to all infringment of law than myself; and none that would go farther to punish any one convicted of dealing with negroes. It is not a light thing to be thus held up to the public in the columns of a newspaper as "trading with negroes," and as having been tried and convicted of the offence; and the Express should know more of the value of private character before it again presumes to arraign an innocent individual for so disreputable an act.

THOMAS EVANS.

Ballard's Bridge, Oct. 27, 1858. 13-4t

MRS. M. A. BUTT,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Respectfully announces to her customers and friends that she has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, of the very latest styles, consisting of Silk and Velvet Hats of every description; Fine French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Garland Wreaths and Flowers for the hair, which for beauty of style and quality of material cannot be excelled in the city. Her opening exhibition will take place THIS DAY, 26th October, at which time she will be pleased to see the Ladies generally. All persons still in arrears are requested to settle immediately.

Nov. 2, 1858. 13-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE large and commodious DWELLING near the water, formerly owned and occupied by William Messenger, and recently by the undersigned. For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN SPRUILL, or
J. J. GRANDY.
November 2, 1858. 13-tf

GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,
AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS
BRICK STORE,
Water, Head of Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING COMPLETED his new brick store, recently erected upon the site of his old stand, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally that he has now in store and for sale, a large and complete assortment of every article usually found in a miscellaneous establishment, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., &c., all of which will be sold upon terms to suit the times. Call and examine.

THOMAS D. KNOX.
November 2, 1858.

VICKERY & COMPANY,
LEADERS AND INTRODUCERS OF every thing that is new and useful in the
STATIONERY LINE!

MESSRS. VICKERY & COMPANY would inform the Public that they are prepared to furnish every article in their line at lower prices than ever. Having lately gone to great expense in fitting up in the handsomest style their store, would cordially invite every one to call and examine their stock, (which is now the largest in this section of country,) before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that they will there find what cannot be found in any other establishment in this City.

STRANGERS

visiting our City will please not overlook this notice, as they can find here the most beautiful articles for *Bridal* or *Birthday* presents, or in fact any article in the fancy goods line.

☞ Recollect at
VICKERY & COMPANY'S
City Book Store,
oc 26 Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND PRIME W. I. R. O. H. *STAVES.*

S. S. HARRELL.
Winton, N. C., Nov. 2, 1858. 13-6w. pd. $2 18.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, where he selected, with great care, a

Most Splendid
and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, &C. &C.
among which can be found some beautiful dress patterns, together with every article generally called for by his numerous customers. Among his assortment can be found Ladies' *Cloaks*, of every description; elegant and magnificent *Shawls*, (new style,) *Collars* of every variety and price; *Undersleeves* of the most superb quality and style. Domestic and other goods for family use—a large assortment.

For Gentlemen, he has a rich and splendid lot of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
together with material of every kind and quality. In a word, he wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he intends keeping on hand, at all times, a general assortment of every article usually found in a well-regulated Dry Goods and Ready Made Clothing Store; and all he asks is, that those in want will give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all that so call upon him. Do not forget the Store, nearly opposite the *Old* Bank, where rich and beautiful goods can be procured on reasonable terms.

Bonnets trimmed by Mrs. Weisel, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves. In conclusion, allow me to return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope for the continuance of the same.

S. WEISEL.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 16, 858—ts.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
IN NORFOLK CO., VA.

IT lies on the Dismal Swamp Canal, about 7 miles from Deep Creek and 14 from Norfolk, and contains from 1200 to 1500 acres, about 150 to 200 of which are now in arable order, the balance in original forest.

The soil is adapted to the production of Indian corn and other crops usually cultivated in that section. About 5 or 600 acres of the tract would make as fine a farm as any in Eastern Virginia; adjoining lands of similar quality *unimproved*, have produced from 14 to 15 barrels of corn per acre, and the wood and timber on the land would pay every expense of clearing, when it would be worth $50 per acre.

It presents, also, great facilities for carrying on the wood business. Immense quantities of the best quality could be sold at paying prices at Norfolk or on the Canal bank, along which the land stretches for several miles. The facilities of water carriage would also render the trucking business profitable.

There is a large Juniper swamp on the tract, valuable for its rail and shingle timber.

The pasturage and range for Stock is unsurpassed. A free School is within one mile of the dwelling. Persons desirous of purchasing, are referred to Messrs. George T. Wallace and John West, who live near the place, and to Mr. Benjamin T. Tatem, near Norfolk, who will take pleasure in showing the land.

For further information and terms, which will be liberal, apply to

JOSEPH T. TATEM.
November 2, 1858. 13-tf

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

WE WOULD SAY TO OUR FRIENDS and the public that we are fully prepared, with the best workmen and materials, to execute any orders in our line, such as Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, House and Ship Plumbing, Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., executed in the best manner, at shortest notice. STOVES AND HOT AIR FURNACES of all kinds, put up in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

We also have on hand, and are manufacturing the largest and best assortments of all kinds of Copper, Tin, Brass, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware, at Wholesale and Retail, lower than any other establishment in Virginia.

ETHEREAL AND COAL OILS,
and LAMPS of all patterns for using it.

Force, Deep Well and Cistern PUMPS. Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Bar and Sheet Lead, Copper, &c.

We would solicit an examination of our Stock. Having extended our Stores and largely increased our facilities with the experience of 20 years of the Senior Partner, and all the advantages that can be derived from new improvements, in machinery, &c., we are enabled to compare favorably with any house North or South.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS, Jr. & CO.,
se 28 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of Peter Copes, dec'd., are hereby notified to make immediate payment, or their bills will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection; and all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present the same for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. W. KENNEDY, Ex'r.
Sept. 28, 1858. 8—tf.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, THE SCHR. J. S. MILLSON.

ONE HALF of THE ABOVE named Schooner is for sale, and if not sold privately before the first Monday in December next, will on that day, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION. Said vessel is in good order, having lately passed through a thorough repair.

W. W. KENNEDY, Ex'r.
Eliz. City, Sept. 28, 1858. 8

NEW CARRIAGE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has opened a REPOSITORY for the sale of CARRIAGES, and a good assortment will be constantly kept on hand, at the Livery Stable of Mr. A. L. Jones—consisting of **Bugg

MISCELLANEOUS.

...MISCELLANEOUS. Wrought ... Cast Iron Rail Works,

...ON RAILINGS ...

...ON WATER STREET.

...ment is now under successful ... proprietor having erected ... for the manufacture of the above ... with the most modern improvements in ... for building and perfecting the ...

...ON RAILINGS ...

...Cemeteries, Fronts of Houses, Garden En lo... &c. Having on hand the great... of *new* and *elegant* patterns, adapted ... taste.

...for the solicit our Carolina friends ... Norfolk instead of sending them ... We pledge ourselves to execute ... with promptness and dispatch, and as low as ... establishment, North or South.

SAM. H. BODGES & CO.

Norfolk, Va. April 15, 1858—1y.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS COMPANY, NORFOLK, VA.

RE prepared to execute promptly orders to ... agent for

CASTINGS,
FORGINGS,
BOILERS,
ENGINES,
... Machinery. Long experience, ... with the most improved tools and ... as well as great enlargement of facilities, ... this Company to compete with similar ... in North or South.

... to Atlantic Iron Works Com... Norfolk, Va.," will receive strict atten...

☞ The highest Cash price paid for old Cast ... Copper &c.

C. L. LAWTON, Superintendent.

REFERENCES—Sam'l H. Boyd, Pres't Bank of ... Isaac Talcott, Cash'r Farmers' ... [Apl 13]—1y.

MARBLE WORKS.

... & SON, 25TH STREET AND IMME... DEPOT OF THE POST OFFICE, ... NORFOLK VA.

RE SUBSCRIBE MANUFACTURES TO ... order and have constantly on hand a large ... superior assortment of *Italian* and *American* Mar...

... MENTS,
TOMBS,
HEAD PIECES, &c.,

... orders such pieces as cannot fail to ... satisfaction. All carving and every de... description of lettering will be executed.

... Granite, Copings, Curbing, Flag... &c., furnished for building and other ... Satisfaction guaranteed in every ...

... orders by mail will receive prompt at...

JNO. D. COOPER.

April 27, 1858—1y.

... OF NORTH CAROLINA, ... CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, A. D. 1858.

James B. Snowden } Attachment.
vs.
Thomas Fenshaw }

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION ... Court that the Defendant, Thomas ... is a non-resident of this State, on mo... ordered by the Court that publication ... made for six weeks in the "Democratic Pioneer" for six ... notifying the said T. Fenshaw that he ... personally be and appear at the next term of ... Court, to be held at the Court-house in ... on the fourth Monday of November ... and there to answer, plead or demur ... the said case, or judgment will be entered ... him.

Witness, Starkey S. Harrell, Clerk of our ... Court at Office in Winton, the 23d Septem... A. D. 1858.

S. S. HARRELL, Clk's.

Sept 27—1858 [Pr. adv. $5.62½.] 8—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN CURRITUCK COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned having removed from ... North Carolina, desires to sell his property ... in the County of Currituck. There ... one hundred and ninety-two acres of Land, ... thirty acres of which are cleared,) upon ... are two Dwellings (one in excellent or... and all necessary out-houses. There are ... upon the premises two STORE-HOUSES, ... of which is a very large and substantial ... and the other, though not so large, is ... excellent order. Also, two large warehouses. ... houses are on the main road leading from ... Camden County to Currituck C. H., Norfolk, ... and are among the best stands for mer... in the country—being, ... within two hundred yards of navigable ...

... property is not disposed of at private ... before TUESDAY of the next County Court ... then and there it will on that day be offered for ... to the highest bidder.

For further particulars, apply, by letter or in ... to the subscriber at Deep Creek, Va.

A. B. LINDSAY.

Deep Creek, Va. } Jan. 22, 1858. } 48-tf.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE 1857.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,
HEAD OF THE SQUARE,
SIGN OF THE SAWS,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving their Foreign and Domestic ... Hardware suited to the wholesale trade, ... which they offer at reduced prices, and upon as ... accommodating terms as any other establish... in the United States, such as

... Guns, Sporting Guns, Boy's Double ... and Single Guns.

... Trace, Back Band, and Breast Chains.

Stewart, Mann's, Collins' and A. R. & C. su... long bit Axes.

... Hoes, Ames and other makes ... and Spades.

... & Wostenholm's Sentling, Vices, ... Anvils.

With a large collection of HOUSE KEEPING ...

Mechanics and consumers are respectfully re... to call and examine

At the Hardware store,
Head of the Square,
Sign of the Saws,
sep 29 Norfolk, Va.

HARDWARE

SOUTHERN IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,
Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws.

ASK the attention of merchants of Virgin... and North Carolina to their large and ... assorted stock of HARDWARE, imported directly ... Europe, and purchased from the most ex... manufacturers in this country, upon as ... terms as similar goods can be pur... in the Northern or Eastern cities, and better adapted to the wants of the Southern pub...

Norfolk, Sept 23

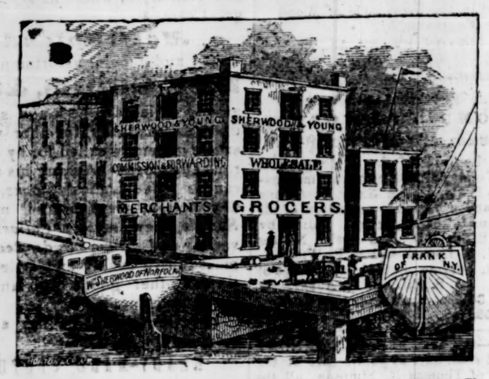
CALICOES at the Office hive, 2½ two ... bales of one yard wide Brown cotton, at ... cts. per yd. very heavy goods, worth 10 cts. ...

Norfolk, June 8, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS



AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

J. M. MATHEWS, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, has taken the Store formerly occupied by Col. W. G. Cook, dec'd., and recently by F. M. Cook, in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he will be pleased to see (as customers) his friends and the public generally.

He will keep constantly supplied, as Agent, with a good assortment of Clocks, Watches, Chains, Guards, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Rings, and all kinds of Jewelry.

He will have made to order any article in his line, viz: Engagement and Wedding Rings, of coin Gold, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY repaired with promptness, and in workmenlike order. All Clock and Watch work warranted for one year.

Accounts repaired and tuned at the shortest notice.

The Cash will be required for all work or sales upon the delivery of the article.

N. B—The highest cash price given for old Gold and Silver.

☞ Sign of the Watch.

E. City, Feb. 16, 1858.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRS, SEALS & CHARMS.

PATENT LEVER AND PLAIN WATCHES.

REMOVAL.

T. PARR HAVING REMOVED FROM his "old stand" to the front shop of the Coach establishment of Arthur L. Jones, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture any and every article of

FURNITURE.

He will also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. He will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order.

Having a good HEARSE, he is prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. T. PARR.

Sept. 1, 1857—1y

Sign of the Circular Saw.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS

HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OPENING their importation, *Birmingham manufacture*, a beautiful assortment of House Keeping Articles, such as

Coffee and Tea Pots, Octagon style,
Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dishes,
Waiters in sets and dozens, Sauce Pans,
Porcelain lined Planished Covers,
Old English style Grid Irons, fluted bars,
All Brass Fenders, Polished Steel Shovel an Tongs, in sets or pairs,
Tin lined Copper Tea Kettles.

HEAVY GOODS.

Trace, Log and Back Band Chains,
Elwell's Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes
Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Mill, Circular Saws
Cross Cut Saws,
Stocks and Dies Hammers, Screw Plates.

NOTICE.

LIVERY STABLES,

I RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and ask a continuance of the same. I shall always keep on hand fine horses, vehicles &c, for hire, and also board horses either by the single meal, week, month, or year.

It will be my pleasure to accommodate and oblige those who may favor me with their patronage, and therefore will always be prepared to furnish good horses and vehicles.

☞ Stables, on Road street, nearly opposite the old Bank.

CHAS. B. BROTHERS.

E City, July 14 1857.—tf.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & COMPANY

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that their Book Bindery is in full operation, and they are prepared to manufacture

BLANK BOOKS

of every description of Binding and style of Ruling; and to bind Magazines, Music, and printed Books of every kind in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at our establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction both as regards quality and price.

VICKERY & COMPANY,
Booksellers, Stationers, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 19 Main Street, head of Market Square,
ja 26 Norfolk, Va.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT IN E. CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Elizabeth City, and surrounding country, that they are prepared to manufacture Saddles, Harness, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of ready-made coarse and fine Harness.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Sofas and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the Stables of Mr. Charles Brothers.

MARTIN BURK & BRO.

April 5, 1857—1y

PLOW IRON—

5 inches wide,
7 do do
8 do do
9 do do
10 do do
11 do do
12 do do

With a large cut, cut in shape for making Jack Dagon Plows. Send your orders to

S. MARCH.

COOK STOVES, COOK STOVES.

AT the Depot, Roanoke Square, you can buy a Stove that can be relied on, or in other words, it will not break in a week after you put it up—we have no auction goods. ja 16

OLD CAST IRON—I WISH TO PURchase 50 Tons of OLD CAST, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

mh 2 S MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING;

OR JERUSALEM AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, & AS IT IS TO BE.

BY DR. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With a Steel Portrait of the Author by Sartain. Also Chromographic Illuminations in ten oil colors, Periscopic Panorama of the entire Circuit of the City and Environs, explanatory Maps, &c., by Rosenthal. Steel Engravings by Sartain, J. C. Buttre, Dick and Earle. Finest Wood Engravings by Louderback & Hoffman and J. H. Byram.

The Engravings will be executed in the highest style of art, from Photographs and original designs illustrating the various phases of the City.—

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, MODERN AND MILLENNIAL,

Also, Restoration of the Temple and City as invested by Titus.—Notices of its Jewish, Christian, and Heathen Antiquities—Its Present Political and Moral Condition—Future Prospects, &c.

This work is the result of investigations made during three and a half years' residence in the Holy City, with facilities for prosecuting researches never heretofore enjoyed. It was undertaken with special reference to the elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, the Talmud, the Works of Josephus, the Crusaders, and Pilgrim Chroniclers. The many valuable discoveries made in the Temple Enclosure, and other sacred localities, to which Dr. Barclay was admitted by *special* Firman, with permission to explore those hallowed spots, so jealously guarded for many centuries, and now for the first time presented to the Christian public, will introduce a new era in Sacred Topography.

Price $3 50—1 vol. 8 vo., for sale by

VICKERY & COMPANY,
mh 23 City Book Store, Norfolk, Va.

CARPET, OIL-CLOTH, CURTAIN AND PAPER-HANGING WARE-ROOMS,

NO. 25, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public, to his large and handsome assortment of

VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN AND
COMMON CARPETS,
RUGGETS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATS, &c.,
FURNITURE AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

—ALSO—

Satin De Laines, Wersted, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Col'd. Velvet and Common Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

All of which, together with a complete assortment of Gilts, Velvet, Satin and Common Papers, Borders, Fire Screens and Curtain Papers, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
dec 2 No. 26, Main street.

P. S.—Persons living out of the city, can have their Carpets cut and made to fit, by furnishing us with a plat of their rooms W. A. W.

JOB WORK.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL orders for any kind of

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

that may be wanted in Pasquotank and the surrounding counties, on as

REASONABLE TERMS

as it can be done at any similar establishment in this section of North Carolina.

Hand-Bills,	Cards,
Bills of Lading,	Blanks,
Posters,	Bill Heads,
Way-Bills,	Checks,
Ball Tickets,	Circulars, &c.,

Done with Neatness and Despatch.

Any work handed to us will be done immediately, and in good style; and we hope that all our friends in need of anything that we can do, will give us a call.

☞ Work done for persons in other places will be sent by mail, if desired.

⁂ For Jobs or Blanks, address or call on

J. B. GODWIN & CO.,
Corner of Main and Road Streets,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

P. S.—All orders from persons out of this county, must be accompanied by the CASH, together with 9 cts. for every quire of blanks ordered, if to be sent by mail.

March 23, 1858. J. B. G & CO.

DR. WM. G. HANCOCK,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
EDENTON, N. C.
DEALER IN

Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Segars and superior
Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The orders of Physicians and Planters promptly filled with pure Medicines and on as moderate terms as can be had south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

☞ Dr. Hancock's office is at the Drug Store, where he can always be found except when professionally engaged.

June 9, 1857—3ms

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,
FIRE-PLACE STOVES,
RANGES, CAMBOOSES, &c., &c

OUR friends and the public generally are informed, that having largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to supply promptly all articles embraced in our line, on usual terms, (wholesale and retail) at lowest prices to punctual customers. We name in part the justly celebrated New World Cook Stove, than which there is no better Cook Stove in the country—we have also for sale the Delaware Cook, Complete Cook, Enchantress, Fanny Forrester, Sunrise, Air-Tight, Mornin, Star, Globe, Bucks Patent, Pacific, &c.

Our assortment of Parlor, Store, Office and other Stoves is large and desirable.

We also offer to the public the Spiral Hot Air Furnace, which is so constructed as to present a very large radiating surface, without the least construction of draft, thus making it a great fuel saver, as well as an excellent heater.

Purchasers will find it decidedly to their advantage to examine our large and well selected stock before leaving their orders elsewhere.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr. & CO.,
Wide Water street and Roanoke sq

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day (Jan. 8) associated with me in the Upholstering and Paper Hanging business, THEODORE A. WALTERS and WILLIAM BOGUE, Jr. The business will be conducted by the Junior partners, under the name of WM. A. WALTERS & CO.

A continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully solicited for the new firm. WM. A. WALTERS.

Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1857.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Barclay,

The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American

STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY

—NEW,—

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	Philadelphia
Lindsay & Blackiston,	do.
James B. Smith & Co.,	do.
T. B. Peterson,	do.
Harper & Brothers,	New York.
D. Appleton & Co.,	do.
Robert Carter & Bros.,	do.
Charles Scribner,	do.
Derby & Jackson,	do.
Little, Brown & Co.,	Boston
Phillips, Sampson & Co.,	do.
Ticknor & Fields,	do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co.,	do.
Gould & Lincoln,	do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH,

oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., $66.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., $11.

Story on Bills of Exchange, $5 50c,

Story on Agency, $5,

Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., $11,

Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols, $10,

Story on Sales, $4 50c,

Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols $12,

Parsons Mercantile Law, $5 50c,

Story on Bailments, $5,

Wheaton's International Law, $6,

Story on Conflict of Laws, $6 50c,

Walker's American Law, $5 50c,

Story's Equity Pleadings, $6,

Drake on Attachment, $4 50c,

Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., $7 50c,

Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleas, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Herd, $4,

Story on Partnership, $5 50c,

Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, $6 50

Story on Promissory Notes, $5 50c,

Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, $5,

Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, $1 50

Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, $4 50,

Story on Bailments, $5,

Bishop on Criminal Law, $5,

Angell on the Law of Carriers, $5 50c,

Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $16 50c,

Angell and Ames on Corporations, $5 50c,

Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., $20,

Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, $8,

Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols, $8

Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, $3,

Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, $4 50,

Sand's Suit in Equity, $4,

Mathews' Guide, $2 75c,

Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, $1 25

The above with many other valuable works are for sale by

W. P. GRIFFITH.

feb 3 Norfolk, Va.

LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

VICKERY & COMPANY would respectfully inform the citizens of E. City and surrounding country that they have recently added to their previously extensive stock of Books and Stationery, and would call the attention of Merchants and others to the following list of stock which is offered at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—

PAGED BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers,	Invoice Books,
Record Books,	Journals,
Blotters,	Order Books,
Day Books,	Receipt Books,
Check Books,	Cash Books,
Letter Books,	Bill Books.

The above are of different styles of binding, sizes and ruling. We also make up to order any kind or style of Blank Book our customers may wish.

LETTER AND WALLING PAPER.

Imperial Royal, Super Royal, Medium, Folio Post, Letter, Cap, Commercial, Note, Packet Post, Ladies' letter paper, ruled or plain, Wove or Laid of French and English manufacture.

SUNDRIES.

Gold Pens, Portfolios, Inkstands, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Steel Pens, Fancy Guild and Glazed Papers, Pad Blotters, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memorandum Books, Note Paper, Blank Notes and Drafts, Books of Bills Lading, Sand Boxes, Sand Thermometers, Gummed Labels, Ivory Tablets, Water Colors, Ivory Folders, Porcelain Slates, Motto Seals, Letter Clips, Lead Pencils, &c., &c.,

Together with every article usually found in a well ordered and arranged establishment.

N. B. From facilities offered this house, at the North, we are enabled to sell all articles in our line on the most liberal terms, and would therefore solicit the favor of a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

VICKERY & COMPANY,
ja 26 City Book Store, Norfolk, Va.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

W. P. GRIFFITH has recently received a very large supply of English Books, in every department of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travels, Standard works of Fiction, &c., all of which are offered for sale at prices far below American publications.

My stock of Books is the largest in this City, and will compare favorably with any establishment in the South, all of which is offered at as low prices as any other house in the United States. If you wish to be convinced of the fact, come and see.

Libraries, Colleges, and Schools furnished upon the very best terms.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention addressed to W. P. GRIFFITH,

mh 2 Bookseller and Stationer, Norfolk.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.

THE last and best work by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman—Price $1.

CONTENTS.

Something to do—Self Dependence—Female Professions—Female Handicrafts—Female Servants—Mistress of a Family—Female Friendship—Gossip—Women of the busier Happy and Unhappy Women—Last Women—Growing old.

The above with many other new and interesting books are for sale by

VICKERY & COMPANY,
May 4th, 1858. City Book Store.

AGRICULTURAL.

'YOUNG AMERICA'

CORN AND COB MILL,

MANUFACTURED BY

S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which so far surpassed all others last season, has been improved, and made stronger and better than ever, and is now in the field carrying everything before it. It is the mill for strength, durability and swiftness.

I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the 'Little Giant,' 'Magic Mill,' Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it:

First premium at the N. York State Fair.
First premium at the Ohio State Fair.
First premium at the Michigan State Fair.
First premium at the N. Carolina State Fair.
First premium at the Nashville (Tenn.) Fair.
First premium at one County Fair in N. York.
First premium at ten County Fairs in Ohio.

Trial of corn and cob mills at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1856.

The following table will show the time occupied by each of the Mills on exhibition in grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America,	2	minutes and	40 seconds.
Little Giant,	4	" "	55 "
Magic "	6	" "	
Sinclair & Co's Mill, two trials, average time, 6 minutes and 58 seconds.			

Advantages of the Young America or Excelsior Mill over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, (having but one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand;) 3d, it will grind more corn or corn and cob, in the same time, and of same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th, economy—that part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out, at the small cost of $3. Thus in the Young America or Excelsior mill, I present the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of large size and greater capacity than any other mill ever sold at the same price

Price, including extra plates, $50.

I am also manufacturing Cart and Wagon Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and merchants than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize Southern enterprize. I am unwilling to believe that all the men in Virginia and North Carolina prefer to build up the North and impoverish the South.

I have also a Foundry connected with my factory, and solicit orders for Castings generally

S. MARCH,
dec 9 Norfolk, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STORE

AND

MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms. Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Cut and Straw Cutters, various pattern
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c.
Rakes,
Machine Bands, Trace Leather,
Wheel Barrows, Grain Cradles,
Bramble Scythes and Handles,
Cotton Leading Lines, Butcher Saws.
Cleavers, Copper Nails, Wrenches,
Bench Screws,
Force and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipes,
Gum and Hemp Packing,
Oil feeders, Files (all kinds,)
Coffee Mills, Whetstones for Scythes,
Copper Rivits and Bans, Knob Stock,
Padd Locks, Hooks and Staples, Tacks,
Wire and Wire cloth, Blacksmith's Vices,
Sand and Emery Paper Gauging Rods and Rules

Also—

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention.

Blacksmith's coal always on hand.

ap 19 W. H. CLARK.

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street,

100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from ¾ to 12 inches wide and from ¼ to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval half Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand and sledge Hammers, Borax. Cast Back and two Irons, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Wedges, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.
150 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes.
50 do Wrought Spikes from 3 to 10 inches.
Trace Chains, Whiffle Treese, Ox Chains, Ox Yokes, Yoke Irons, Bows and Pins.

PLOWS.

For one, two, three and four horses, embracing the largest variety, and greatest assortment, North or South. 50 tons Plow Castings, embracing Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares to suit, with a very large stock of the following goods, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Hay Presses, Wheat Thrashers, Horse Powers, Field Rollers, Coopers Lime and Guano Spreaders, Carts, Waggons, Drays, Wheel and Garden Barrows, Carriage and Waggon Boxes, Horse Shoes, &c., with every other implement that can be desired of the best conducted Farm.

For premium Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and all other reliable goods, send your orders to have them filled—promptly, and low prices, to

nov 25 S. MARCH.

A REQUEST.

OWING to the recent destructive fire—by which the undersigned has sustained a heavy loss, including his Store, Factory, machinery, &c., &c.—he is forced to *Request* of those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment. He knows that, under existing circumstances, a request is all that will be required.

He takes this opportunity, also, of informing his friends and patrons, that he is making arrangements to continue his factory, and will be ready to manufacture and repair all kinds of Agricultural machinery in time for the present and coming necessities of his Farming friends. Due notice will be given, as soon as he opens.

W. H. CLARK.

E. City, March 30, 1858.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STORE

AND

MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HUSSEY'S, McCORMICK'S, BURREL'S REAPERS! REAPERS!!

WHEAT CUTTERS,

PURNISHED TO ORDER.

ALSO HORSE RAKES.

WM. H. CLARK.

May 16th, 1857—tf.

MARCH'S is the place to purchase Farming Tools, of every description.—There you can find

Corn Shellers for hand or horse Power
Straw Cutters do do
Hominy Mills,
Wheat Fans,
Horse Powers, Wheat Thrashers, Field Rollers
Corn Planters, Spades Shovels
Manure forks, and other Implements in the greatest variety. Send along your orders.

Jan. 6 S. MARCH.

NOTICE.—All persons who left Watches, Clocks, or Jewelry at the store of F. M. Cook, before January 1st, 1858, are requested to call for them at once.

mh 2 J. M. MATHEWS, Ag't.

DRY GOODS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS.

T. F. OWENS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 1 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

IS now receiving his supplies of new and fashionable Goods for the Fall and Winter of 1858—9.

☞ Farmers and heads of families will find that they can save money by purchasing the following articles of him

No 1 Sheeps Grey Cassinet for Negro Clothing
No 1 Kerseys, Cotton Osnaburgs
Striped and Plaid Osnaburg for women
Negro Blaukets, Domestic Plaids
Blue Demins, Blue Drills
Red, White, Blue and Yellow Flannels
Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting and Shirting
Plaid Linseys, Kentucky Jeans

☞ Gentlemen will find that they can save money by purchasing the following articles of him

Black Cassimers, Fancy Cassimers
Sattinetts of all colours
Woolen Undershirts and Drawers
Bosoms and Collars, Linen and Marseilles
Silk Cravats and Neck Ties, Gloves
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs

☞ Ladies will find that they can save money by purchasing the following articles of him

Black Silks, Black Alpacca
Black Tamise Cloth
Byadere Cherbourgs, Florina Lustre
Cashmeres, Moustin De Lains
Mourning Collars, Shawls, Cloaks
Expansion Skirts, Poulins, Byadere Valencias
Fine White Flannels, Linen Handkerchiefs
English and American Prints
Sack Flannels.

oct 5 T. F. OWENS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

SHEETING, SHEETING, SHIRTING, Shirting, Unbleached Cottons full yard wide at 6 1-4c,

Unbleached Cottons full yard wide at 8½ worth 10 cents.

Unbleached Sheeting yard and a quater wide at 12½ cents,

Bleached Sheeting two yards wide at 25 cents.

Bleached Sheeting two and a half wide at 31c worth 10 cents,

Bleached Cottons ⅞ wide, 8½ worth 10c,

Bleached Cottons yard wide at 10 cents worth 12½c,

Remember the place is No 1 Market Square, and as our stock of Sheetings and Shirtings is going off rapidly, it will be well for purchasers to call early.—mh 16 T. F. OWENS.

BEE HIVE, BEE HIVE

OPENED this morning, the most splendid assortment of

SILKS OF EVERY KIND AND STYLE.

100 yds Black Silk ¾ wide at 62c.
500 " " " superior at 87c.
1000 " " Real gro derine, $1,
500 " " " in prices from $1 12½ to 2 50 per yard, very superior.

50 dresses of Black Rept and Bayadere Stripe, entirely new, Black Robes in magnificent style and qualities.

The stock of col'd Silks is very elegant and consists of the newest and most fashionable goods imported.

Bayadere Stripe Plaids, Brocade and plain Poult de Soie in all colors. These goods were purchased at prices that will enable us to offer great inducements to buyers wholesale and retail; being bought as low as any jobber in the country can buy, we will warrant to sell the same quality of goods less than any house in this city.

Come to the celebrated BEE HIVE, Norfolk, Va., where all can be supplied at low prices.

oc 12 JAMES SMITH.

W. M. MILLAR,

NO. 11 MARKET SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION A NEW,

COMPLETE AND CHEAP

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

which he offers at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

Doing an exclusive *Cash Business*, we work for *Small Profits*. Persons from a distance who do not find it convenient to visit our city often, can have their orders put up in the best manner.

PLEASE TRY US. MILLAR'S

Cash Bargain Store, Market Square,

ap 27 Norfolk, Va.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

WHEN you are ready to purchase Spring and Summer Clothing for your Servants, you will do well to call at No 1 Market square, as we have a varied assortment of goods suitable for Negro Clothing, consisting of Farmer's Drilling Cotton Osnaburgs, Blue Drills, Canvass Duck, Domestic Plaids, Striped Drills, Plaids Osnaburgs, Striped Shirtings, Very Cheap Unbleached Cotton.

The above goods will be sold at very low prices.—ap 27 T. F. OWENS.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES!

AT 50 CTS. UNDER COST.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

FLOUNCINGS, Collars, Sleeves, Setts Edgings and Insertings.

Now is the time to get bargains, by calling at the Bee Hive, under Johnson's new hall, Norfolk, Va. JAS. SMITH.

mh 9 Proprietor.

ALLENDALE QUILTS,

AT THE

BEE HIVE.

10-4 12-4 and 13-4 Allendale Quilts at a great deal less than price.

Marseilles Spreads at a sacrifice

Hoop Skirts of the latest styles at low prices,

The Bee Hive is under Johnson's hall.

May 4th, 1858.

MATTINGS,

MATTINGS,

MATTINGS,

AT THE BEE HIVE.

4-4 5-4 and 6-4 wide, red and white, which will be sold at a bargain.

mh 26 JAMES SMITH.

GRAND OPENING at the BEE Hive, on Monday, Sept. 21st 1857, the most splendid assortment of

CLOAKS AND WRAPPINGS

Of all kinds ever seen in Norfolk, entire new designs at the BEE HIVE.

sep 29 No. 32, Main Street.

WRAPPINGS, Mantillas, Shawls,

Wrappings, Mantillas, Shawls
Wrappings, Mantillas, Shawls
Wrappings, Mantillas, Shawls
Dusters, Dusters, Dusters
Double width White Berage at the Bee Hive, selling at tremendous bargains
Embroideries for almost nothing
Double Bands, Cambric and Swiss for 37½, 25, 62, 75, 87, $1, and up to the finest imported.

The Bee Hive is under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk. jy 13

NEW GOODS, Calico Prints,
New Goods, Calico Prints.

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES.

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